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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM
SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS



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17 January 1984

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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Economics

IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF AGRICULTURAL FIXED PRODUCTIVE ASSETS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan LENINYAN UGIYOV in Armenian No 6, 1983 carries on pages 51-57 a 5,800-word article, published under the heading "At the Commencement of the 11th Five-Year Plan," by Candidate of Economic Sciences G.V. Davtyan, titled "Reserve Potential for Improving Efficiency of Agricultural Fixed Productive Assets." An important role in consistent implementation of agrarian policy is played by annual capital spending on agriculture. In 1982, 333 million rubles were allocated in Armenia to development of the various branches of the agroindustrial complex, including 284.7 million rubles in agriculture. Capital spending in this republic in the last 5-year plan was up approximately 34 percent over the figure for the Ninth 5-Year Plan. This boosted growth of fixed productive assets in agriculture. The article notes that although a high rate of assets growth has been accomplished, it has not been accompanied by an increase in effective utilization of productivity potential. On the contrary, return on invested capital has even declined. Emphasis is currently being placed on achieving better return on investment and increasing productivity.

The low level of return on capital experienced by sovkhoses is the result of the fact that in the last 10-15 years the volume of capital spending has substantially increased, while the rate of gross output growth has dropped behind growth of fixed assets. Poor return on capital also results from the fact that in the last 20 years the total number of sovkhoses has increased by the conversion of economically weak kolkhoses, units which are operating at a loss. Another reason listed for the low level of return on capital is that the rate of fixed assets growth has increased more rapidly than labor productivity growth. Fixed assets have increased by 45 percent over 1975, while labor productivity has increased by 12 percent.

Studies show that the low level of mechanization in animal husbandry is in part a result of the fact that many livestock buildings are in poor condition. Many farms perform servicing, maintenance and repairs at outdoor locations. Annual loss of irrigation water from leakage and overflow totals approximately 55 million cubic meters.

Many kolkhoses and sovkhoses are losing money from turning out low-quality product. Because of inadequate attention in livestock care, including birth

of new stock, the process of improving the quality of the herd is slowing, and for several years now productivity indicators have been poor.

High productivity requires proper feeding of stock, but on a great many farms a high percentage of the feed is of poor quality.

RAPID GROWTH OF CITIES, ASPECTS OF URBAN GROWTH CONSIDERED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGOVRAKAN INTESUTYUN in Armenian carries on pages 19-27 a 2,600-word article by S.D. Vardumyan titled "Urbanization and the Housing Problem in the Armenian SSR." The author states that in recent years in the Armenian SSR a rapid growth of cities and urban population has occurred. The rate of growth in the number of blue-collar and white-collar workers has been exceeding the USSR average. The growing urban population is placing heavy demand on government-provided housing.

The author states that the low level of capital investment in housing is a situation inherited from the prerevolutionary period and that the poor status of housing attests to the fact that the complexity of solving the housing problem in the Armenian SSR proceeds not only from regional problems but also from the nature of their origin and status in Armenia.

In the years of Soviet rule (1921-81) capital spending on construction of apartment units in Armenia has totaled 2.655 billion rubles, with a total of 36.87 million square meters of housing completed.

The rapid solution to the housing problem is possible by means of building private dwellings, financed by workers, employees, and kolkhoz farmers, as well as with government assistance.

The percentage share of public housing in the USSR has had an average annual growth of 0.8 percent in the period 1965-80 for the USSR as a whole, while in Armenia growth has been at a rate of 1.4 percent; the percentage share of privately-owned housing has decreased drastically.

Ministerial-administered housing has also increased in Armenia over the last 15 years, but this housing's percentage share of total housing is approximately one-third that of the Soviet Union as a whole. As of 1 January 1982, 74.1 percent of this republic's public housing was under local soviets, while 25.9 percent was under ministries.

The reason for the large volume of multiple-unit housing needing major repairs in the small cities and towns of this republic is that construction was rather shabby in the past, and these buildings fail to meet today's urban construction standards. In large cities the figures are lower, because the main reason for housing to be withdrawn from tenancy involves scheduled building demolition or renovation of buildings for retail stores and service establishments.

Up to 1970 the volume of demolition ran 10 percent of the volume of new construction. In the 11th Five-Year Plan the volume of demolition has increased, with tenants of buildings scheduled for demolition assigned to new units. A

study of the state of housing improvement in 1970, 1975 and 1980 indicates that the number of buildings in a dangerous state of disrepair has not increased, but has in fact declined in recent years. .

GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES IN ARMENIAN SSR DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGOVVDAKAN INTESUTYUN in Armenian carries on pages 67-74 a 2,700-word article by K.S. Kozmoyan, published under the heading "History of the National Economy," titled "Growth and Development of Cities in Soviet Armenia." The article states that at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century there were four cities in Eastern Armenia, within the present boundaries of Soviet Armenia: Yerevan, Aleksandropol (Leninakan), Nor Bayazet (Kamo) and Goris.

Today the establishment and growth of cities is due primarily to industry, which provides the principal employment of urban dwellers. The article further notes that Yerevan is one of the fastest growing large cities in the Soviet Union, accounting for 48 percent of the republic's gross industrial output and 28 percent of capital spending. Yerevan gross output runs approximately 3 billion rubles.

In the pre-Soviet years Armenia was characterized by a high birth rate and high mortality rate, short life span and continuous population out-migration, while in 1970 the birth rate in Armenia was 22.1 per thousand, with a 5.1 per thousand mortality rate. The author claims that Armenia has the world's lowest overall mortality rate.

In-migration is the republic's second source of population growth. The author states that migration movement in the Soviet Union represents redistribution of manpower. A third source of population growth is repatriation. Over 200,000 Armenians have returned to Soviet Armenia from various parts of the world.

The author notes that housing construction is the most important element of urban development. The Yerevan housing target for the period 1978-85 is 4.3 million square meters, with 20 million rubles instead of 12 million to be spent annually on improving provision of public services and amenities. A new institute, Yerevan Renewal, will be established in Yerevan. It will handle housing, renovation of cultural and public service facilities, reconstruction, etc.

ATTEMPTS TO KEEP LAKE SEVAN POLLUTION-FREE CALLED FOR

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 September 1983 on page 3 carries a 325-word article, published under the heading "The Specialist Suggests," by G. Manukyan titled "For a Blue Sevan." The author, chief engineer of a rural construction trust, states that a number of important measures are being implemented to keep Lake Sevan clean. A sewage treatment plant, construction on which began in 1978, is to be completed in 1985. The facility is designed to treat 25,000 cubic meters of raw sewage daily. The city of Kamo as well as a number of neighboring villages empty their sewage into the

Gavaraget, which flows into Lake Sevan, polluting the lake water, spreading contagious disease, and killing fingerlings which had been released into the rivers by fish hatcheries.

In 1977 ministerial recommendations called for drafting a plan to treat the sewage of the city of Kamo as well as of several other villages. A plan was drawn up only for the city of Kamo, however. Kamo sewage will be conveyed to a pump station, and from there to the sewage treatment plant. A new plan calls for a sewer line to include other villages and rayons into the sewage treatment network, with the pumping station sited close to the treatment plant.

THIRD QUARTER 1983, THIRD YEAR OF 5-YEAR PLAN, DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 20 September 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word article under the heading "Economic Commentary" by Z. Zyvazyan, titled "Solid Step." The author states that the three Transcaucasian republics are successfully accomplishing economic and social development plan targets for 1983. The author notes, however, that in August many all-union enterprises in petrochemicals, chemicals, light industry, etc., as well as the republic's building materials industry failed to meet that month's plan targets. As many as 73 enterprises failed to meet the August target, while 83 enterprises have failed to meet the target for the first 8 months of the year. Problems of supply persist, and insufficient effort is being made to reduce crop losses, especially in grains. On a sampling of performance checked for 39 farms in 15 rayons, the average per-hectare harvest loss is 67 kilograms. This figure is even greater on some farms.

Social and Cultural Affairs

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ENROLLMENT TO YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY COURSE OF STUDY FOR 1983-84

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 16 September 1983 carries a 110-word announcement on page 4 titled "Yerevan State University Announces Enrollment of Students in a Preparatory Course of Study for the 1983-84 Academic Year." Students enrolled in the preparatory course of study will study all subjects to be covered in the entrance examinations. The course of study will run 8 months, and there is a fee of 50 rubles.

'AVTOMOTOLYUBITEL'' ASSOCIATION IN YEREVAN DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 9 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 350-word article titled "For You, Car and Motorcycle Enthusiasts." The author, Hovhannes Potikyan, Avtomotolyubitel' Association official, states that the yearly increase in the number of privately-owned cars and motorcycles is being accompanied by an increase in accidents. This prompted establishment of the Avtomotolyubitel' Association, the purpose of which is to teach the masses how to drive properly, to improve driver skills, and to publicize traffic regulations and rules of the road.

The author states that the total number of young motorists has doubled in the last 2 years. One of the major areas of emphasis of the Avtomotolyubitel' Association is to encourage and improve amateur automotive technical activities. A considerable number of members are car-building enthusiasts.

ATTORNEYS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN CIVIL ACTIONS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 21 September 1983 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by G. Tadevosyan, chairman of the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Bar Association, titled "Rights of Citizens to a Legal Defense," published under the heading "Legal Department." The author states that one of the main tasks of the socialist government is defense of the rights of citizens and their legitimate interests. Such defense, realized with the assistance of attorneys, is a very necessary part of the activities of the prosecutor's office and courts. It is an attorney's responsibility to use all means specified by the law to bring out facts which clear the accused or mitigate his degree of culpability, and to give legal assistance to the accused. The author points out that many citizens turn to attorneys in civil matters only when a case in litigation has already been heard by a court and they are dissatisfied with the verdict. There are legal assistance offices in every rayon and city in the republic, where every day hundreds of citizens seek assistance. The author notes that the quality and output of attorneys have increased. Some lawyers, however, have a cavalier attitude toward carrying out their responsibilities. They are slow about examining the case and bring into question the benefit derived from employing an attorney's services in civil litigation. And certain heads of legal assistance offices are deficient in their oversight functions to insure that their attorneys do a proper job.

NEW COLLEGE CHEMISTRY TEXTBOOK

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 30 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word review by H. Babayan titled "Useful Textbook for Higher Educational Institutions." The author acknowledges that there is a dearth of Armenian language college textbooks, especially in the exact and applied sciences. Therefore publication of a textbook on practical applications of general and inorganic chemistry is a welcome textbook addition, approved for higher educational institutions by the appropriate Armenian SSR ministry. The reviewer states that Luys Publishing House should initiate a second printing run, since the first run has already been sold out.

International

ARMENIAN SSR REPRESENTED AT TRADE FAIR IN BAGHDAD

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 27 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word Armenpres report titled "Armenia and the Baghdad International Trade Fair." During the first half of November Armenia will take part at the international trade fair to open in Baghdad, Iraq. The Soviet Union is one of the traditional participants in the fair. The Armenian SSR display will take up 500 square meters of space in the Soviet pavilion.

One of the principal aims is to introduce trade fair visitors to the culture of the Armenian people and their increased prosperity.

VIETNAMESE NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATED IN YEREVAN

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 3 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 210-word Armenpres article. For the past 38 years the Vietnamese people have been celebrating their national holiday on 2 September. A special gathering was held in Yerevan, devoted to the National Holiday of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic. Young Vietnamese men and women studying in Yerevan express their gratitude for the care and attention shown them.

Political Affairs

NAFTCHALA RAYON IMPROVES POLITICAL TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 29 September 1983 page 2 carries a 1,250-word article by H. Aliyev, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Section of the Naftchala raykom. "Within the party training system attention given to the study of questions of the ideological struggle has grown. Additional subjects on this have been added to the programs of all courses. The area covered in the course 'Questions of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena' has been broadened further. Propagandists are giving much help to students in their mastery of counterpropaganda work." It is noted further: "But let us speak frankly; there are still shortcomings in this sector of propaganda. Some propagandists are not always taking the character of the very sharp ideological struggle in the international arena into consideration, are sometimes satisfied with a superficial analysis of current events, and are not applying more profitable forms and methods of counterpropaganda."

Economics

FULFILLMENT OF PARTY QUOTAS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 September 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the importance of fulfilling party quotas. "The experience of party work shows clearly that wherever there is serious and consequential control over fulfilling the party quota there is greater success." It is stressed that "Achieving party quotas on schedule and the effectiveness and quality of this work must remain at the center of attention. Party organizations must learn to make men believe, to lead them forward and to influence their minds and hearts." The importance of achieving the goals enunciated at the November 1982 and June 1983 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee is emphasized.

RUSSIAN KNOWLEDGE STRESSED AT SALYAN RAYKOM PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 7 September 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by R. Naghyev on the recent Salyan raykom plenum, where it was noted that "the level of instruction has been raised in the schools, but more attention must be given the study of Russian. Thus, special measures must be implemented not only in places of education but everywhere in the

rayon. Military-patriotic education among teenagers must always be at the center of attention."

THREE NEW OIL WELLS IN CASPIAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 September 1983 page 1 carries a 300-word Azerinform report on the discovery of three new oil producing wells in the Caspian Sea by the Caspian Sea Oil and Gas Administration. The wells are in the southern part of the No 8 exploration sector of the "28 April" oil bed. It is noted that the wells are "very deep."

INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGY HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 27 September 1983 page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by K. Alakbarov focusing on activities of the Institute of Geology of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences; the article highlights some projects now underway and asks for an increase in the institutes productivity. It is mentioned that "a major scientific organization for the study of petroleum and gas resources in the south of the country has been established by decree of the Geology Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This duty demands that even more attention be given to relating the work of the entire collective to it and to the solution of problems; it also places great responsibility on the party organization." At a meeting of the institute's party organization "it was shown that working time is not productively used in some laboratories, that personal responsibility among certain scientific workers has slackened and that no one considered work discipline to be a serious factor." It was also established that "there are still relatively unproductive laboratories and workers." The party organization is asked to give more help to the administration in this regard.

Social and Cultural Affairs

JOINT CONFERENCE ON FORMATION OF NEW MAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 14 September 1983 page 4 carries an announcement on a joint plenum of the AzSSR State Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee and the republic branch of the USSR Philosophy Society on "The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Actual Questions on the Formation of the New Man." Speakers and their topics are: AzSSR Academician F. Kocherli, "The Formation of the New Man Is a Goal and Condition of the Building of Communism"; Candidate of Philosophical Sciences R. Azimova, "The Individual's Belief in Marxism-Leninism and Social Activism"; Candidate of Philosophical Sciences N. Najafov, "The Socialist Way of Life and Work Discipline"; Dr of Philosophical Sciences B. Gurbanov, "The Role of Literature and Art in the Formation of the Spiritual Needs of the Individual"; chief editor of the AzSSR State Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee A. Hajyev, "The Growth of Mass Information and Propaganda Channels in the Formation of the New Man"; and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences M. Mammadov, "Actual Duties in the Communication of Scientific Atheism at the Present Time." The conference was held on 15 September.

CLASSICAL ANTI-SUFI PLAY HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 September 1983 page 6 carries a 1,300-word article by Zahid Akbarov on Huseyn Javid's anti-Sufi play "Sheykh San'an," written between 1912-14. "The tragedy 'Sheykh San'an' is a work of great importance in the struggle against mysticism. There is still a basis for the spread of sufism in countries like Turkey, Iran and Iraq although this is not the case in the USSR or generally in the countries of socialism. It is not by chance that reactionary ideologists of these countries analyze the works of the poets of Sufi orders who are writing on the subject of 'Sheykh San'an' in the contemporary press from the point of view of idealism, and try in this way to spread the ideas of conservative Sufism." He notes that the play is popular in Azerbaijan and often performed.

MVD ACADEMY GRADUATES NEW OFFICERS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 September 1983 page 2 carries a 150-word Azerinform dispatch stating that "the regular graduation of militia officers at the N. Rzayev Special Secondary School of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs took place on 31 August. For more than 60 years this school, which is one of the oldest in the country, has prepared specialized workers who fulfill the honorable duty of preserving public order. Youths are trained at the school not only from Azerbaijan, but also from a number of autonomous republics and oblasts of the North Caucasus." Graduates receive the rank of Militia Lieutenant.

WRITERS ASKED TO HELP IN BUILDING COMMUNISM

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 23 September 1983 page 5 carries a 500-word note on the 20 September 1983 meeting of the primary party organization of the Azerbaijan Writers Union. On Bagirov's comments at the July plenum of the AzCP Central Committee "it was noted that our works which worthily embody an avant-garde role in the sector of mobilizing the masses of our party for building communism, are few in number. This suggests that our writers are not at the desired level of involvement with life. More works must be created which discuss actual problems and which help in the patriotic and internationalistic education of the masses and form them politically and mentally." It is added that "the party calls on writers to relentlessly struggle against the petit-bourgeois mentality, tendencies to be enthralled by possessions and especially bourgeois ideology, and to find new forms of struggle against them."

ECONOMIST ON QUALITY OF WORK, ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 11 September 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word article by F. Sharifov, section director of the Economics Research Institute under the AzSSR State Planning Committee. "It is known that in the sector of raising the profitability of production and quality of the product, the success of institutions depends to a significant degree on the success of their leadership in organizing this work." It is explained that "the Saratov system for preparing a flawless product, the Gorkiy system for assuring the

quality, durability and strength from the first fabrication, and the Lvov' all-round system for quality control on the basis of standardization are widely spread." Especially stressing the effectiveness of the Lvov' system, it is added that in Azerbaijan "in more than 100 institutions, in other words, in more than 25 percent of basic industry, this work is not being conducted satisfactorily." It is noted that "the reason for this situation is that the leadership of some institutions did not pay enough attention to the system of organizing quality control from the very beginning." It is recommended that "the establishment of specialized quality and standardization departments would help eliminate this flaw." Also, "not establishing the relevant departments and the general leadership weakness resulted in backwardness in applying an all-round organizational system for quality control." Under recent decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on planning in industry "broad possibilities in raising production profitability and quality control have been opened up." Finally, it is noted that quality "is not only an economic question, but also has political significance."

IDEOLOGUE ON REACTIONARY NATURE OF ISLAM

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 16 September 1983 page 2 carries a 3,400-word article by Academician F. Kocherli on "the dialectic of the national and the international." It is noted that "national customs and traditions, due to their being a complex, contradictory social event, do not always play the same role in the life of a people. It is not that easy to sort the good from the bad and the progressive from the reactionary in the customs and traditions of the past." It is added that "one must consider that all historically established traditions are not of the same value with regard to form and content, and not all of them answer the needs and interests of social progress with the passage of time." However, "new socialist customs and traditions adorn the style of living, add color and bring joy to men, and have an influence on those who live by the laws of their beauty, on improving work and living conditions, and on purging life of religious remnants and other harmful remnants of the past." With regard to the elimination of harmful traditions, it is noted that "this is to say primarily the breaking down of social and national isolation and the elimination of national and religious limitations. As is known, the Islamic religious ideology and social practices create a blind, fanatical dependence on reactionary traditions and strengthen the conservative nature of archaic customs and celebrations. The mute observance of reactionary customs and traditions strangles the drive for social progress and culture among religiously inclined people and, at the same time, distances them from non-Muslim peoples and from those peoples' customs and traditions. In addition to this, new traditions have left a definite mark on true folk customs and traditions in that they have helped in the elimination of reactionary, harmful traditions and, at the same time, have purified folk traditions of patriarchal-religious admixtures, developed them and perfected them."

CLASSIFIED SECTION TO APPEAR IN NEWSPAPERS BAKU, BAKY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 September 1983 page 4 carries an announcement saying "a weekly advertising newspaper, a supplement of the

evening newspapers BAKY and BAKU, will accept personal advertisements from the population such as 'Apartment Wanted,' 'Wanted To Buy,' and 'Wanted To Exchange.'" Examples given encompass the same range as classified sections of newspapers in the West.

PARTY POSITION IN LITERATURE EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 September 1983 page 6 carries a 1,500-word article by Mukhlisa Abilova, dissertant at the Nizami Institute of Literature, on the subject of the party in literature resulting from decrees passed at the 20th CPSU Congress. "Literature is the study of man and, one must say, its forward development is always bound to new qualities in the description of our time, of man and of new characters. In our opinion, in the literature of the 1950's, especially in prose, our works which deserve evaluation and research are not few. Certainly the successes of Azerbaijani prose were preconditioned by achievements gained in earlier stages and by a creative relationship to the general experience of the multinational Soviet literature." It is added that a number of authors who, having turned to questions posed for the society after the 20th Congress of the CPSU, held a clear party position in literature. "Azerbaijani writers did not sidestep complex and serious questions and this was one of the factors demonstrating the maturity in ideas and art of our literature."

NIZAMI ENCYCLOPEDIA PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 September 1983 page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by Gazanfar Aliyev, senior scientific worker at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Orientalism, on progress made in contemporary Nizami studies and recommending the compilation and publication of a "Nizami Encyclopedia." "After the decree of the AzCP Central Committee on the multifaceted and deep study of Nizami's literary heritage (1979), Nizami studies entered a new and higher stage of development. Suffice it to say that every year in our republic the AzSSR Academy of Sciences Nizami Commission, the Nizami Institute of Literature and the coordinating council on "the Problem of the Laws of Development of World Literature" hold an All-Union conference and the Azerbaijan Writers Union holds the Nizami Poetry Days." It is stressed that "the present scope of Nizami studies and the constant concern of the AzCP Central Committee for the development of this science, which honors our people, give a basis and a hope for a real solution to the problem of creating a 'Nizami Encyclopedia' which will be both socially and politically important." An outline for the encyclopedia is suggested.

FIRST VOLUME OF LITERARY ANTHOLOGY PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 16 September 1983 carries a 1,100-word article by Sadyg Huseynov, Doctor of Philological Sciences, reviewing the first volume of the 20-volume "Classical Literary Library of Azerbaijan" which contains an introduction by Mirza Ibragimov. The entire work "encompasses selected works of our literature which were selected from the ideational and esthetic point of view of their classical and significant characteristics." The first volume consists of "folklore

reflecting in itself factors which conditioned men's way of life and world view, positive and negative qualities in man's nature as a conceptual existence, love and hate, joy and sorrow." The work is praised highly, but the reviewer feels the pace of publication could be speeded up.

FOLK ELEMENTS IN MIRZA IBRAGIMOV'S WORK HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 16 September 1983 page 6 carries a 1,500-word article by Azad Nabiyet, Doctor of Philological Sciences, in which folk elements in the works of Mirza Ibragimov are described and analyzed. It is noted that even in his earlier works "he demonstrated the living folk language with a great mastery and used the people's custom and traditions, language and forms of expression." Furthermore, "the stories, novels and plays written by the author subsequently show the writer's deep love for folk literature, which began at the first stage of his creativity." Numerous works by Ibragimov are cited in this regard, after which it is stated that "Mirza Ibragimov even today repeatedly draws from our rich folk literature in his broad, multifaceted artistic and scientific works and shows great concern and attention to the work of collecting, publishing and studying it."

'NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL IN LITERATURE' DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 27 September 1983 page 3 carries a 1,350-word article by F. Kocherli reviewing "The National and International in Literature" by the scholar and poet Gasym Gasymzade. "In the book, which consists of four sections, the content of national and international concepts, nationalism and humanism are elucidated from a Marxist-Leninist position, and actual questions of literary studies such as esthetic literature and language, the writer's personality and national background, national character and its reflection in literature, the new historical unity of mankind and literature, the mutual literary relationship (rapprochement and enrichment) are illuminated primarily on the basis of examples from Azerbaijani literature and analyzed historically and logically." The reviewer notes that "there are certain debatable questions and imprecise expressions in the book. But, on the whole, the monograph 'The National and International in Literature' must be considered an important piece of research."

SPELLING OF FOREIGN LOANWORDS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 30 September 1983 page 6 carries a 1,450-word article by Professor Aghamusa Akhundov calling for consistency in the spelling of loanwords. "In a period of rapidly developing economic, political and cultural ties between peoples it would be difficult to find a language without loanwords in its vocabulary." The Azerbaijani media is criticized for their inconsistencies in the spelling of loanwords, primarily from English, and norms more closely approximating the English, or international forms are proposed. He notes that "because the phoneme 'h' does not exist in Russian, such words are written with the letters 'h', 'g' or 'kh.'" It is added that "the sound 'h' is an independent phoneme in Azeri and it being written as it exists and sounds in the original is correct both scientifically and from the point of view of language culture."

Political Affairs

REASONS FOR MAKING MARNEULI 'REPUBLIC CITY' EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 September 1983 page 2 carries Dzh. Mekhrishvili's 1,700-word interview with Vakhtang I. Lomadze, the newly appointed Marneuli Gorkom first secretary, on why the town was separated from the rayon and made a "republic city" by a Supreme Soviet ukase on 19 July, also what organizational changes have been made and what plans are in store. One of the main reasons for the split was the rapid growth of the city/rayon's agriculture, industry, and population in the past 10 years (with 105,000, the rayon is one of the most populous in the republic). It was felt that proper attention to the city's economic and social development, on the one hand, and the hinterland's agriculture, on the other, could be handled best through separate party and soviet structures. Nevertheless, the split does not mean an end to mutual interests and cooperation. There is discussion of shifts in the party organizations, selection, placement, and training of new cadres--an especially critical matter in order to prevent the incursion of unworthy persons. Also in regard to cadre selection, the city's and area's "international composition" must be taken into account. The city's present industrial outfits include mining, food-processing facilities, building materials plants, a "pneumatic transport construction" organization, and others; soon an interrayon hospital and a baked goods plant will be built. The raykom and the gorkom get along fine. Marneuli will rely on its own strengths and resources but will, of course, receive aid and support from above. A master plan now being drawn up should improve the water and sewer systems, housing construction, and reliable power delivery.

GEORGIAN RAYON'S PROGRESS SINCE DECREE UNSATISFACTORY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 September 1983 page 2 carries Vl. Mchedlishvili's 2,400-word interview with Tsiteltskaro Raykom First Secretary G. Charakashvili concerning the rayon's efforts since the GCP Central Committee passed a special decree last year on ideological support for social-economic tasks. The overall picture is unsatisfactory. Farm productivity is down, and the number of losing farms is growing. Production plans are rarely fulfilled. Livestock costs continue to rise. There are objective factors: the unprecedented weather problems, also the general lack of machinery, equipment, transport, and manpower. With regard to this latter, moreover, labor discipline is poor, with a high percentage of kolkhoz members

who do not perform the minimum man-days and large numbers of persons not engaged in socially useful labor. Young people leave the villages and never come back. Executive discipline is also unsatisfactory. Households are keeping fewer farm animals to contribute to the co-op sector of the Food Program.

All this results from lackadaisical, formalistic ideological work. Lectures and study courses remain "on paper" for months on end. No one cares about political and economic education. The work that is done is uninteresting, lacking visual aids and other stimulation. Abundant party materials go unused. Hardly any effort is made to introduce meaningful new rituals, dedications, celebrations. Labor indoctrination and vocational guidance are unsatisfactory in the schools. In general, leadership is at fault.

PROPAGANDISTS MUST PROVIDE FAITH, 'FOOD FOR SPIRIT,' SAYS KOMUNISTI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 September 1983 has a 1,100-word frontpage editorial on the general subject of "faith"--the kind of faith, stronger than steel, that enabled communists to beat back the interventionists, overcome famine and pestilence, crush the kulaks, and triumph over fascism. It is faith, "food for the spirit...our daily bread" that propagandists must inspire. As Shevardnadze stated at the 14th GCP Central Committee Plenum, the ideological worker must be not only a preacher but a kind of "confessor," able not only to persuade but "give comfort" as well.

GEORGIAN RAYON'S INTERNATIONALIST, KHOZRASCHET EFFORTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 September 1983 page 2 carries Philology Candidate Kakhi Dzidziguri's 1,900-word article on the progress being made in Dmanisi Rayon since cost-accounting [khozraschet] was introduced on a large scale in the rayon's agriculture some 3 years ago, as well as vigorous and extensive efforts to make internationalism, people's friendship, and brotherhood work in interethnic relations. Internationalism "cannot be ignored for one minute" or ideological efforts will go nowhere. Measures include Georgian, Azerbaijani, Russian and Greek song and dance performances, exhibits, lectures on culture and history, and so forth. There are personal contacts and other events enabling people to get to know one another. The local festival on this theme, Dmanisoba, has been participated in by 25,000 people. Archeology and historical studies have contributed as well. People are informed that at the Battle of Krtsanisi, 150 Azeris fought alongside their Georgian brothers. Yet history lectures and exhibits do not attempt to conceal "past difficulties" either. A fine example of internationalism: Azerbaijanis, Russians, and Greeks complained to the rayon authorities about the lack of a single Georgian school in the rayon center, and asked that one be built so they could send their children to it. Rayon leaders do not hesitate to appeal to the central authorities for help in their internationalist efforts: more books, albums, and performance groups are needed.

Before the introduction of khozraschet, agriculture was in a sorry state. The different links in the conveyor would only do "their job," mostly to the detriment of the enterprise as a whole. When it was decided to restructure the system, rayon leaders made careful studies of experience in Abasha and

Makharadze rayons, also the Ukraine, Hungary, and "other countries." The system as described in detail includes considerable local autonomy: the right to choose their own link leaders [zven'yevyye] and use their wage and production funds as they see fit, for example. Payment is figured to include wages and bonuses as well as payment in kind, amounts of which have been quite substantial. Now about 90 percent of the rayon's crop farmers and 70 percent of livestock farmers are included in the system. Response has been enthusiastic, with no "coercion" needed. The effect on morale and morality has been equally remarkable.

GEORGIAN IDEOLOGY THEORY, PRACTICE IN LIGHT OF SUMMER PLENUMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 October 1983 page 3 carries Leo Gorgiladze's 4,200-word discourse on the theory and practice of ideology in light of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 14th GCP Central Committee Plenum (Shevardnadze's statements at the latter made "important contributions to Marxist-Leninist doctrine"). The author explains in detail the significance of what was said and resolved at the plenums, focusing on a wide range of aspects: the decisive role of the subjective factor; the evolution of the interpretation of the term "ideology" itself (Marx equated it with "idealism," while Lenin gave it the meaning it has now); the long-term nature of the "period of developed/mature socialism" that some have misconstrued (for there will be no "intermediate period" between the present stage and the achievement of communism); the necessity of looking at life, society, the current state of affairs, and oneself as they really are in order to act creatively and effectively--for socialism, while it has done away with antagonisms, has not done away with contradictions, and not all woes and shortcomings can be ascribed to relics of the past or imperialist propaganda; proper attention to matters of national relations, for while "the national question" has been "resolved once and for all," contradictions in relations remain; the need to shape the right kind of consumption mentality in order to avoid "consumerism"; the essential, crucial role of the social scientists; the sharpening of the struggle with imperialism and the turnaround of bourgeois apologists from the notion of "deideologization" back to "reideologization" and a concomitant stepping-up of psychological warfare, subversion, and other techniques designed to increase philistinism and the like; increased democratization of all aspects of social and economic affairs; problems with youth, some segments of whom--especially well-educated ones--are politically immature, while others have an irresponsibility toward labor; emphasis on the party's increasingly stronger role; and soon.

Economics

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL REVIVAL OF GEORGIA'S MOUNTAINOUS PSHAVI DISTRICT URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 September 1983 page 3 carries Kh. Artemashvili's and L. Bodzashvili's 2,100-word article under the recurring rubric "Problems of Social-Economic Development of Mountain Regions" concerning the old Pshavi Province in the Pshavskaya Aragvi valley [now included in Dusheti Rayon], which is still mostly cut off from the rest of the republic's economy and social life by the lack of roads, telephones, power,

radio and TV. The authors take their cue from the fact that other remote highland regions, in particular the nearby Khevsureti and Tusheti district, have been launched on ambitious social and economic revivals in recent years, and Pshavi is just as deserving but has so far been mostly neglected. Construction of a road and vital bridges has dragged on for some time, and other communications are nowhere. Yet the region is ideal for raising sheep, dairy animals, hogs, grain and feed. Tourism and health spas could be developed. The region is rich in architectural monuments. Former inhabitants or their descendants must be encouraged to come back home, with incentives such as credit to build homes and buy stock animals and barley, oats, and potato seed to raise on a co-op basis. A few hardy families have already taken up the challenge, and the Dusheti Raykom has set up a headquarters to provide some of the above aid.

GEORGIAN MOUNTAIN RAYON ON RISE SINCE 1974 DECREE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 September 1983 page 2 carries A. Zurashvili's 3,900-word report on the economic and social progress that has been made in mountainous Lentekhi Rayon since a special decree on the district in 1974. The rayon, which is very short of arable land, was poverty-stricken before the turnaround, which began with a change in leadership after the decree was passed. The rayon lacked roads and other reliable communications. Rampaging rivers and streams wrought devastation. Livestock feed was scarce and costly to procure, cattle were scrawny, and farming generally a losing proposition. Housing and other amenities were poor. Since then, roads have been built, also an extensive system of permanent or temporary cableways, bridges, public buildings and housing, livestock facilities, schools of all types, and a 1,000-unit telephone system. Inhabitants can now receive Moscow TV. Livestock farming has finally become profitable, thanks to more efficient feed procurement, better breeds, more up-to-date facilities, and overall better management. The co-op system is beginning to flourish. Kolkhoznik incomes have risen, and discipline is better. Tourism and vacation facilities have been built, including mountain climbing. There has been no out-migration for 3 years; in fact, many families have returned. The rayon is virtually crime-free. Some industry is beginning to develop--textiles, mining. The reporter does briefly allude to some neglect, chiefly on the part of the light, consumer services, and culture ministries. He also hints at "unpleasant aspects" due to the fact that "there are still a few ignoramuses in the world."

SPORADIC SUPPLIES HAMPER GEORGIAN DRYCELL PLANT'S PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 September 1983 page 3 carries O. Nikabadze's 500-word account of the woes of the Shorapni Drycell Plant in Zestafoni Rayon, whose suppliers all over the USSR have persistently failed to deliver essential materials on time or in specified amounts: zinc, carbon, calcium chloride, and so on. The plant has even been forced to send its own trucks to distant cities to bring down what supplies it can find.

The railroad, moreover, never delivers all the containers the plant has coming to it. As a result, not only is production down but much of the

plant's on-hand inventory sits around and deteriorates. Plant idleness adds up to thousands of mandays, and workers' pay has also declined as a result. The plant's director appeals to the USSR Electrical Equipment Industry Ministry to take a hand.

HARMONIZING OF ECONOMIC PLANNING, CITY DEVELOPMENT URGED IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 September 1983 page 2 carries a 900-word piece by B. Gabunia, chief of the Regional Planning Department of Gruzgiprogorstroy, concerning the need to harmonize economic planning with city development in order to promote the best interests of industrial development and social-urban concerns, for which no absolutely clear hierarchy exists. He draws parallels with the successes achieved through rational territorial-sectorial administration in such widely acclaimed undertakings as the Abasha and Poti experiments.

'SECTION CONTRACT' FORM YIELDS BENEFITS ON ZHINVALI GES PROJECT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 September 1983 page 1 carries Gruzinform correspondent A. Sharshunov's 600-word article on the success of the "sector contract" form [uchastkovy podryad] which was introduced some time ago on the Zhinvali GES project. It consists of a unified brigade to whose contract "line engineering-technical personnel" have been added, so that now everyone is on a job-rate pay basis instead of time-based pay. Results have been dramatic: wages and productivity are up, savings on power, materials, and other resources have been substantial, equipment and machinery are better maintained, absenteeism and turnover are way down. Figures and percentages are given. Some 639 of the 1,090 main project workers on the site are included in the system.

GEORGIAN FARM MANAGERS MUST BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 September 1983 has a 900-word frontpage editorial on the need for discipline in all aspects of the agricultural complex. Examples are cited of specific rayons and kolkhoz and sovkhoz units where irresponsibility in this regard has led to large shortfalls in output and delivery of commodities. In more than one passage the editorial emphasizes that such shortcomings directly reflect "managerial incompetence," and farm officials must be made to answer for them.

GORI KOLKHOZ WOES BLAMED ON IRRESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 September 1983 page 2 carries V. Kasradze's and G. Vashakidze's 1,300-word article recounting the woes of Gori Rayon's Khidistavi Kolkhoz, which specializes in fruit but also has vineyards, grain, vegetables, and livestock operations. One of the most obvious problems is that hardly any of the kolkhozniks ever do a day's work; most of them have better-paying jobs in Gori (monthly kolkhoznik earnings have averaged around 67 rubles). Orchards, vineyards and vegetable crops are untended and weed-choked, and the kolkhoz chairman himself admits "we've given up on them." Brigade members don't know what the output norms are supposed to

be. Socialist competition is nowhere. Livestock productivity is way down, and too many animals are slaughtered on the pretext of being "diseased" but are actually butchered for sale. One passage notes that to make up for the manpower shortage, brigades have been brought in all the way from Donetsk and Central Asia; one was paid 700 rubles per hectare to work an onion patch, which yielded nothing. Throughout, the reporters blame the kolkhoz management from chairman on down for irresponsibility, incompetence, and inability to lead.

GEORGIAN OIL EXPLORATION, DRILLING DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 September 1983 page 1 under the heading "Oil and Gas Workers Day" carries Gruzneft' General Director R. Tevzadze's 800-word piece on the association's extensive oil and gas exploration and drilling operations in East and West Georgia. He notes various "commercially significant" finds in particular places, including a gas deposit in the Rustavi area that has already been hooked up to the delivery line, but notes that intensive working of the West Dome of the Ninotsminda-Patardzeuli oilfield has "caused difficulties" that can only be made up for by the search for new reserves. Fraternal help is provided in deep exploratory drilling efforts by brigades from the Grozno and Krasnodar associations, which are brought in by truck for a period of time (the "watch-expeditionary method") and then taken back home. Deep and superdeep drilling must be stepped up as the search goes on. Director Tevzadze lists a number of promising sites in East and West Georgia.

'COMMERCIAL OUTPUT' INDICATOR MISREPORTED IN GEORGIAN CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 September 1983 page 2 carries a 1,400-word article by Professor Doctor of Economics Al. Kuchukhidze, head of Tbilisi State University's Department of Economics and Organization of Nonindustrial Enterprises, concerning Georgian construction's chronic lag in completion of vital economic and social projects (a number of them are noted, including an unnamed but "vitally important one" in Zugdidi which was started in 1977, and amounts of "economic damage" involved). The main focus is on failure to properly assimilate and apply the new "volume of commercial construction output" indicator in force since the start of the 5-year plan, which all too many construction and rural construction officials and managers as well as project clients and contractors apparently misunderstand and thus misreport in their statistical accounting reports. Consequently, the results "achieved" are accepted by the acceptance commissions and listed as complete in the reports, and both clients and contractors "celebrate too soon." A typical example is the Surami Pass highway tunnel, which after official inauguration proved unsuitable for traffic, has had to be closed and is still under construction. The author points out that statistical organs and Stroybank offices have been given definite legal rights in combatting these practices, and they should be used: the right to challenge documents submitted and amend a project's status, impose fines on both client and contractor, stop or reverse payment, and so on. It is time that statistical units, acceptance commissions, and others involved be held strictly to account.

GEORGIAN INSPECTORATE CRACKS DOWN ON SHODDY GOODS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 September 1983 page 2 under the regular rubric "Trade: Organization, Problems" carries N. Norakidze's 1,200-word article on the persistent problem of shoddily made consumer goods, mainly clothing and furniture, which manufacturers continue to produce and many control organs allow to pass for the sake of "plan fulfillment." Naturally, customers won't buy them. (As far as that goes, there is all too little joint effort by trade organizations and manufacturers to determine customers' desires.) Recently the Trade Ministry State Inspectorate's Main Administration of Goods Quality and Marketing has been cracking down on shoddy goods found either in the marketing sector or the manufacturing enterprises themselves (amounts and types are cited), forbidding the sale of substandard items that are detected. But there ought to be more of this.

GEORGIANS WHO FLY TO MOSCOW TO SHOP SATIRIZED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on September 1983 page 4 carries KOMUNISTI satirist Rezo Dvalishvili's 600-word piece on Georgians--especially women--who take advantage of shopping excursions "at a reasonable price" to fly to Moscow and load up on consumer goods, especially clothing items. While many such shoppers carry "normal baggage," all too many of "our Georgians" are so loaded with bags and trunks they "look like baggage carts." Satirist Dvalishvili describes a scene in which a Georgian mother and daughter are loudly consulting in line as to how many "pairs" they can take away with them. One almost hates to enter a department store in Moscow, he says, out of shame for sights like that. Returning home, the only conversation on the plane is "What did you get?"--no fond reminiscences of walks along the Moscow River, a visit to the art galleries....

GEORGIAN MINE OFFICIAL CALLS FOR MEASURES AGAINST SHIRKERS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 September 1983 page 2 carries a 1,100-word piece by Z. Pataridze, director of Chiatura Manganese Production Association's Akhali Itkhvisi Mine Administration, on chronic and specific problems affecting the outfit's productivity. These include obsolete, inadequate, and nonfunctioning equipment, especially transportation (locomotives and cars), also labor discipline and turnover. Turnover is due among other things to lack of adequate housing as well as lack of transport for workers in outlying villages. Subjectively, today's recruits--chiefly, graduates of the technical schools--simply don't want to work in the mines. Many never show up as per assignment, while others hire on but leave soon after. Too many young people go to trade school just for the sake of military deferment, spend a couple of years there, and then go where they please. The author recalls the postwar period when new recruits were glad to work, and anyone who didn't was "called to account at the highest level." He suggests that trade school graduates hiring on be given the right to enroll in VUZes only on condition that they stay on the job.

KOMUNISTI DISCUSSES LINK BETWEEN SCIENCE, PRODUCTIVITY, WAGES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 September 1983 has a 1,100-word frontpage editorial on the essential link between high productivity and higher wages--for the two must rise proportionally--and the essential role of scientific and technical progress in boosting productivity. Various ministries and departments are singled out for failure to maintain the proper ratio between wages and productivity. As for putting scientific and technical innovations to work to boost productivity, the editorial complains that all too many enterprises and organizations report only on production and sales, omitting any mention of scientific and technical efforts.

KOMUNISTI EDITORIAL FOCUSES ON SEED STOCK PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 September 1983 has a 1,000-word frontpage editorial on problems with seed stocks on many of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses; various rayons where the problem is most acute are named. All too many farm managers neglect to set aside and condition seed for next year's harvest, having come to count on the "state's granaries"--that is, subsidies--and the editorial reminds them that state subsidies may come too late to insure proper sowing anyway. Figures are given on low crop yields in particular areas because of failure to stock up last year, with prospects no better for next year. There is some emphasis on the idea that leadership/management is to blame, both on the farm level and on the RAPO level. The old saying "As you sow, so shall you reap" should apply also to negligent leaders--that is, their pay and their jobs should be on the line for poor performance.

GEORGIAN EXPERTS DISCUSS FEED PROCUREMENT, TECHNOLOGIES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 September 1983 page 2 carries a 1,400-word article by Prof A. Kozmanishvili, head of the Zoological-Veterinary Scientific-Research Institute's Animal Nutrition Department, and Agriculture Candidate Dzh. Kvirikashvili, head of the Innovation Adoption Department of the Georgian Affiliate of the All-Union Combination Feeds Scientific-Research Institute, on the various techniques and technologies for procuring and storing various feeds, silage and haylage, taking account of such factors as moisture content, nitrogen and other additives and treatments, and so on. They recommend more attention to cultivated pastures similar to Leningrad livestock farming practices described in KOMUNISTI recently, and urge also that the republic's chemical and microbiological industry step up efforts to develop their contribution to feed production.

GEORGIAN GRAIN SEED QUALITY, PROCUREMENT UNSATISFACTORY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 September 1983 page 3 carries a 600-word report by D. Kvirtia, deputy head of the People's Control Committee Agriculture Department, M. Gvindzhilia, director of Tavtavi Scientific-Production Association, and K. Beridze, chief of the State Seed Quality Inspectorate, on a raid to inspect levels of grain seed procurement and quality in various rayons. It was found that amounts procured were

inadequate and quality standards low. Figures and percentages are given for a series of local rayons. Cleaning machinery, in many cases, stood idle. Fall plowing efforts were also lagging. Other raids are to be conducted soon.

KOMUNISTI printed a 700-word follow-up on this article on 29 September page 2. It reported that agronomists and officials of several farms in Signakhi and Dusheti rayons were reprimanded, fined, and otherwise punished; rayon (RAPO) officials were also called to account.

GEORGIAN FARMER'S INITIATIVE: MAXIMUM PLOT GRAPES TO STATE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 September 1983 page 1 carries a 500-word article by Ioram Gauarashvili, a worker on Telavi Rayon's Napareuli Grape Sovkhoz, pledging to sell the "maximum possible" amount of grapes raised on his own plot to the state, in order to make up in part for the devastating losses caused by last summer's weather in the rayon. He urges all persons working private vineyards to do likewise. In an appended note, the editors commend and endorse this patriotic initiative and urge that it be encouraged appropriately both morally and materially.

GEORGIAN PLANT SUPPLIES CONTROL STATIONS FOR GAS PIPELINES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 September 1983 page 1 carries G. Vashakidze's 100-word brief on the output of the Kaspielektroapparat Plant, which supplies various Soviet gas pipelines with electronic control stations. The plant recently sent a batch of 26 control panels to the Georgievsk Kavgaztrans Gas Pipeline Line Production Association, and is also involved in the huge Hungary-Uzhgorod Pipeline project, for which it fulfilled the 9-month delivery plan in 8 months.

GEORGIAN STROYBANK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES INVESTMENT PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 September 1983 page 2 carries Georgian Stroybank Branch Head Z. Gendzekhadze's 2,200-word article on the various factors that hamper effective capital investment. These include lack of coordinated planning, flaws in estimate documentation, improper economic performance and completion analysis, credit and account settlement problems, and others. New procedures recently enacted must be applied rigorously.

GEORGIAN STORE OPENS IN GEORGIEVSK

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 September 1983 page 4 carries G. Vashakidze's 100-word brief on the new Iveria store that has opened in the center of Georgievsk as part of the Georgievsk Treaty Bicentennial. It has Georgian decor and will be stocked with Georgian products. "In a few days" some 260,000 cans of Georgian canned goods will be sent along with 70,000 rubles' worth of other products.

GEORGIAN FACILITY BEGINS PRODUCING NONALCOHOLIC WINE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 September 1983 page 4 carries a 200-word Gruzinform brief on the startup of a Mtskheta facility which produces Gvinisa, a nonalcoholic wine made from regular winery leftovers. The beverage retains all the valuable nutritive and curative ingredients of wine but "will not make you drunk," thanks to a technique by which the alcohol is boiled off in vacuum at 40 degrees. Medicinal alcohol and vinegar byproducts are also produced. Similar facilities are to be built in conjunction with a number of other winery complexes in the republic.

TBILISI, BELORUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL ABSENTEEISM COMPARED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 September 1983 page 1 carries M. Nargizashvili's 800-word article on the subject of work time losses and causes of absenteeism, in particular a study 2 years ago undertaken by Tbilisi State University's Department of Labor Economics and Organization. Surveys showed that work time losses averaged 15 percent per shift, half of it due to "indiscipline" and half to poor organization (for which management is to blame). It was also found that younger workers--especially skilled technical and engineering personnel--were more prone to violate discipline, though older workers also failed to set a good example. Management abetted it by routinely omitting absenteeism figures from reports, so as to retain eligibility for prizes and bonuses.

The surveys also make it possible to compare excuses for absenteeism in Tbilisi and Borisovo (Belorussia) industry. While figures were about the same with regard to "taking care of sick family member" and such things as "passport business," Georgian figures were considerably higher (4 times) for "hospital and polyclinic visits," indicating shortcomings in workers' medical services, also for "death in the family" (1.5 times). But the most dramatic difference--7 times more frequent--was for "wedding in the family." All this means that discipline has a long way to go in Georgia, for "our republic does not enjoy a place of honor" in regard to rational and efficient use of work time.

NEW KOMUNISTI RUBRIC ON FOURTH QUARTER PLEDGE FULFILLMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 October 1983 page 1 introduces a new rubric, "December Calls Us To Account for January's Pledges," which spotlights particular outfits and sectors in this, the final quarter, with regard to how well or poorly they are meeting their socialist obligations so blithely taken at the start of the year. General discussion of this matter is presented in a 600-word editorial, which refers to numerous (unnamed) units and organizations that are failing. Under the rubric itself there are two articles:

D. Gergishvili's 500-word piece discusses the good work done on the Shilda Grape Kolkhoz (Kvareli Rayon), which despite devastating hail damage has managed to save large portions of the crop. The rayon commission adjusted the farm's plan downward by half, but the collective pledged to overfulfill the new target by a large margin and is successfully doing so. It is noted

that the vineyards are assigned to individual households, which get to keep 35 percent of the harvest.

By contrast, E. Dadunashvili's 600-word article critically examines the deplorable state of affairs in Terzhola Rayon's Adzhmeti Construction Materials Combine, a losing organization (thousands of rubles annually) whose product quality has been going steadily downhill. Discipline is low, turnover is high, and living and working conditions are substandard.

LOSING KOLKHOZ CHAIRMAN MAY BE FIRED AFTER KOMUNISTI CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 October 1983 page 2 carries a 400-word followup of a 7 September KOMUNISTI article criticizing the management of Gori Rayon's Khidistavi Kolkhoz for the complete breakdown of labor organization and discipline, resulting in large crop losses. The raykom buro discussed the matter and directed the raisspolkom and the RAPO to take steps, in particular those necessary to insure that kolkhoz members take part in social labor (it was found that hundreds of able-bodied members had jobs off the kolkhoz). Although the buro believes the kolkhoz chairman should be fired, it proposed that he be kept on until the current season is over.

HARVESTING OF GEORGIAN 'LAO' TEA LAGS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 October 1983 page 1 carries an unsigned 300-word article detailing the slow pace of "lao" tea harvesting in Georgia's leading tea districts. Lao tea is used to make brick tea, which is highly favored in Central Asia and Mongolia. Figures are given on amounts targeted and amounts actually done.

GEORGIAN RAIL CAR UNLOADINGS LAG BADLY IN SEPTEMBER

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 October 1983 page 2 carries Sh. Amashukeli's 1,200-word article on the sad state of railcar unloadings in September: the number of cars "left idle" by freight recipients every 24-hour period nearly doubled compared to last year. Several specific enterprises and organizations and the number of cars left idle overnight are named. The worst single offenders were Rustavi Metallurgy and Rustavi Azot (indeed, Rustavi enterprises accounted for 25 percent of all freight car idleness in the republic). Fines totaling many tens of thousands of rubles were paid, imposing a hardship on the outfits' finances and workforce. The Agricultural Production Committee and the Construction Ministry are also cited in the article. The month's total of cars not unloaded came to 25,299.

GEORGIANS TOOK PART IN ORIGINAL 'BAM' PLANS IN 1930'S

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 October 1983 page 2 carries a 1,300-word article by A. Shalamberidze, head of the Polytechnic Institute's Railroad Construction, Track, and Track Operations Department, and Docent G. Tsiskarishvili, on the part Georgian builders and engineers played in the original planning and initial work on the Bayakal-Amur Mainline

[BAM] starting in 1932-33. Several of the Georgians who took part in that difficult time are named. The project was poorly supplied and equipped, but the people were enthusiastic. It came to a halt with the Nazi invasion, and plans were resumed in 1967.

Mosfilm decided to shoot a documentary in which participants of that far-off time, including the authors of this article, meet with today's Georgian engineers and builders on the BAM project, in particular the now-completed Niya-Gruzinskaya station and the one under construction at Ikabiya, where more than 200 Georgians are involved.

GEORGIAN EXPERTS URGE MORE ATTENTION TO CROP ROTATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 October 1983 page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by A. Kalandia, a department head in Giprozemleustroystvo, and A. Macharashvili, an agronomist, concerning the benefits of correct crop rotation practices, which declined in the USSR from 1954-64 due to the "erroneous course" adopted in that period. The authors describe the excellent performance and high productivity of a number of Georgian farms which practice correct crop rotation, versus low yields and other problems (erosion and so on) resulting from failure in this regard. In many cases, violations of crop rotation recommendations are the fault of local planning organs which give the farms incorrect spring and fall sowing and planting plans, also neglectful RAPO leadership. They urge the revival of rotation departments in higher farm bodies.

GEORGIAN HEMATOLOGY-TRANSFUSOLOGY CONFERENCE HELD

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 September 1983 page 3 carries a 500-word KOMUNISTI interview with Prof Ilia Zedginidze, chairman of the Georgian Scientific Society of Hematologists and Transfusologists, which is holding the first ever republic-wide conference on that discipline. Specialists and scholars from many centers of the USSR are taking part. Papers will be given on techniques, new equipment that has been developed, and diagnosis and treatment of various blood disorders.

LASER-OPERATED MACHINE DEVELOPED FOR COLCHIDIAN SWAMP DRAINAGE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 October 1983 page 4, B. Dzhgarkava's 700-word feature "News From Gali" includes a 100-word item concerning a "laser-operated machine," developed and tested by the Novocherkassk Scientific-Research Institute, for use in draining Colchidian swamp lands. It was adopted this year by Kolkhidstroy Trust's Gali Construction-Installation Administration No 20 and "has already found its niche." It will save about 5,200 rubles per year.

GEORGIAN 'REPUBLIC AUTOMATED CONTROL SYSTEM' CAN USE TELEPHONE NETWORK

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 October 1983 page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by A. Karbelashvili, a sector head in Georgian Gosplan's Scientific-Research Institute for Economics, Planning, and

Administration of the National Economy, concerning the practical usability of Georgia's existing telephone network as channels for transmitting and receiving data within the Republic Automated Control System--rather than setting up additional lines, which would require enormous investments (France's problems are cited in this regard). By way of experiment, researchers and engineers found that telephone lines can be hooked up to citizens' utility meters--gas, electricity, and water--to "read" amounts used, figure charges, and print bills. The best time for this is midnight to 5 am, when residential lines are mostly clear. If the phone subscriber does use the phone, the billing computer will "wait" until the call is over. In the case of transmission of business and other official data, handsets would be equipped with a special button to switch over to the computer central.

'GEOMAGNETIC STORM NEUTRALIZER' DEVELOPED IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 October 1983 page 4 carries Gruzinform correspondent K. Tskhomelidze's 300-word item about a geomagnetic storm neutralizer developed by Technical Candidate G. Shteynberg and scientific associate G. Guruli of the Georgian Academy's Control Systems Institute. Its purpose is to modify and reduce excess tension [napryazheniye] in sanatoria and other medical and treatment centers due to fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field, which has specific effects on human and animal biorhythms.

GEORGIAN FOOD INDUSTRY MUST RECYCLE RAW MATERIALS EFFECTIVELY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 October 1983 page 2 carries a 1,100-word piece by Economics Candidate O. Giorgobiani, KOMUNISTI's economics commentator, concerning "reserves" to be tapped by making use of secondary raw materials in the food industry. Citing amounts and percentages in the various relevant ministries (Food Industry, Meat and Dairy, Fruits and Vegetables), he notes the real benefits and unrealized potential of using such byproducts as, for example, whey in baked goods (66 percent of the bread baked in the USSR includes whey, versus only 6.5 percent in Georgia). Apple peelings and orange rinds can be ground up and used in processed foods of various kinds, including confections. Even tobacco leaf wastes contain significant amounts of oil and other valuable components which can be extracted and put to use.

GEORGIAN BUILDERS SUCCESSFUL, WELL REGARDED IN VOLOGDA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 October 1983 page 3 carries Vasil Kakhradze's and Guram Vashakidze's 2,100-word report on the work of Georgian builders and reclamation workers in Vologda Oblast, where they are draining swamps, conditioning the soil, building roads in a heretofore virtually "roadless" district, installing irrigation systems, building farm facilities, and so on. The various teams and units are highly regarded by the local population although at first they were viewed suspiciously as "shabashniki," and have even been featured on TV. Some projects have been given to Georgian units after other would-be contractors failed. Among other benefits, a number of near-depopulated villages are undergoing a revival thanks to these efforts.

GDR COMPUTERS WILL BOOST GEORGIAN OIL EXPLORATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 October 1983 page 2 carries Gruzinform correspondent G. Diortkin's 500-word text-and-photos article on the installation of Leipzig Robotron's ES (?) 1055 M computers in Gruzneftegeofizika's Computer Center. The new machines can handle computations 10 times faster than the present units. The center itself is undergoing remodeling. The new computers will help speed processing of data from Georgian oil exploration and operating fields.

EXPERIMENTAL GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT NEAR GEORGIEVSK

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 October 1983 page 3 carries K. Tskhomelidze's 300-word article on a 10-megawatt geothermal (natural steam) power plant being built not far from Georgievsk in the north Caucasus. The steam, at 160 degrees in the ground, will be drawn up to run turbines and also to heat hothouse facilities, after which it will be recycled into the ground. In this way, normal underground circulation will not be disrupted. The plant is scheduled to go on-line in 1985. Georgian power specialists have helped develop anticorrosion measures and other techniques necessary to proper construction and operation of the plant.

GEORGIAN FARMER COMPLAINS OF 'KULAKS'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 October 1983 carries a 1,100-word frontpage editorial reaffirming the unity of purpose of social-sector and individual auxiliary (plot) farming and reminding people that the "social sector is basic, while the auxiliary plot is jus' that--auxiliary"; too many have apparently forgotten this truth. A Telavi rayon kolkhoznik, Giga Dedabrishvili, writes in to complain about it even though "some may think I'm a malicious gossip [intrigan]." In his letter he deplores those who never work on the kolkhoz but live high on illegal income "like kulaks." The editorial emphasizes the need for collective endeavors, and urges party, soviet, and RAPO leaders to insure proper inventorying of farm plot capabilities, how much land is available, crop potentials, number of livestock, able-bodied household members, and so on.

WEST GEORGIAN RAYON TO BE SCIENCE 'PROVING GROUND'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 October 1983 page 2 carries G. Nodia's 1,700-word article on the results and prospects of a recent measure to make Khobi Rayon into a "proving ground of advanced experience" with regard to scientific-technical progress in agriculture, in particular for reclamation, development, and increased farm productivity of the Colchidian marshlands. Inspired by an idea expressed by Shevardnadze at the Sixth GCP Central Committee Plenum (on adoption of science and technology in production), a Khobi Raykom plenum in April 1983 led to a joint decree, involving numerous relevant ministries, departments, and state committees, which resulted in the creation of a Coordinating Council for Adoption of Scientific Achievements and Technology, with a number of named sectorial sections dealing with all aspects. The article then details the kinds of "farm-institute" collaboration/

sponsorship and similar ties between science and production in various localities of the area that have yielded substantial increases in particular crops, from subtropical to grain, legumes and feeds.

GEORGIAN FIBER OPTICS RESEARCH, PRODUCTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 October 1983 page 2 carries F. Krymskiy's 600-word text-and-photo article on Georgian research and product development of fiber optics in the Academy of Sciences Cybernetics Institute's Fiber Optics Department, headed by Doctor of Technical Sciences Kh. Gaprindashvili. A number of the outfit's products are being readied for display in the Moscow Polytechnical Museum. Georgian scientists were among the first to undertake fiber optics research and development in 1961. The principles governing fiber optics are sketched and the various theoretical, experimental, medical, and technological uses they are good for are discussed.

GEORGIAN TEXTBOOK ON MATHEMATICAL THEORY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 October 1983 page 4 carries T. Ebanoidze's 600-word review of Academician Niko Vekua's new secondary school textbook "Questions of Theory of Differential Equations and Their Application to Mechanics," published by Metsniereba. The work is to be welcomed as a rare contribution by a leading mathematician to the cause of public education (comparison is made with several distinguished Russian mathematicians who have done so). It is designed for the higher grades in the secondary schools but will also serve as an auxiliary text for the teachers' in-service courses. It deals with equations applicable to various fields of classical (Newtonian) and modern mechanics, in particular those having to do with so-called "cosmic speeds." The author of the book has paid particular attention to correct terminology. Unfortunately, the press run of the book is only 1,000 copies--hardly enough to meet the needs of Georgia's secondary school students.

Social and Cultural Affairs

17TH-CENTURY GEORGIAN BOOKS NOW PUBLISHED IN FACSIMILE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 September 1983 page 3 carries Academician Shota Dzidziguri's 2,000-word review of "The First Printed Georgian Books," compiled by Dzhuansher Vateishvili, edited by [Academy of Sciences president] E. Kharadze, and published by Khelovneba [arts publishing house]. The work consists of careful facsimile reproductions of books in Georgian published by the Roman Catholic Church's Propaganda Fide office in 1629, with the close collaboration of Georgian King Teimuraz I's envoy to Spain and Rome Nicephorus Irbach (Irubakidze-Cholokashvili), along with commentary by the compiler and by Academician Arnold Chikobava. The main works are a 3,000-word Georgian-Italian dictionary and a Georgian grammar; other items include not only long-known lesser works but also some very important newly discovered archival materials found by the compiler during UNESCO-funded research in the Vatican Library.

Although the motive behind the Catholic Church's establishment of the world's first Georgian printing press and the publication of these works was "narrowly clerical," the event must now be viewed as a significant turning point in Georgia's history, for it is part of the context of the Teimuraz-Irbach mission which represented "the first successful attempt to break out of the hostile environment that encircled Georgia after 1453 and restore active relations with the Western Christian world" and marked the beginning of "the Georgian people's spiritual renaissance." The text of the book is in Georgian, Russian and English.

12TH-CENTURY GEORGIAN MONUMENT VANDALIZED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 September 1983 page 4 carries BORDZHOMI [Borzhomi Rayon newspaper] editor Otar Stazhadze's 1,200-word account of the vandalizing of Petres Tsikhe [Peter's Fortress], a 12th-century historical structures, has undergone restoration in recent years. Photos accompanying the article show a historical marker affixed to a fortress wall that has been shot full of bullet holes, also a telephone pole nearby that has been chopped with axes. The author wonders how it is that no one reported hearing gunshots or the sound of chopping, considering that there is a guarded waterline structure in the vicinity and a rail line where track crews are working most of the time. The alarming thing, however, is this evidence of wanton, degenerate vandalism, presumably by adults who have no sense of the value of these monuments, which were for so many centuries the target of enemies from outside, not from inside.

KOMUNISTI RUBRIC SPOTLIGHTS DISGRACEFUL CONDITIONS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 September 1983 page 4 introduces a new rubric, "A Glance Along the Way," which will spotlight deplorable events or conditions here and there that might be overlooked against the general background of prosperity and wellbeing in Georgia's cities and towns. This first feature under the new heading is an 800-word piece by a raid team consisting of a KOMUNISTI staffer and several Khashuri Rayon officials, describing disgraceful conditions in the town of Khashuri. They found uncollected trash and garbage in the streets as well as unsightly heaps of building materials in people's front yards. Reference to the duties of the Sanitation Department brought only a laugh from local residents, and the raid team's hints that they would ask city officials to look into the matter of how residents acquired so much scarce building materials evoked cynical smiles. It is essential to keep in mind that Khashuri lies on the major connecting highway between Tbilisi and the coast, and sights like these can be viewed freely by "well-wishers and ill-wishers alike."

GEORGIAN CHILDREN'S AUTO DEATH FIGURES CITED, CAUSES GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 September 1983 page 4 carries Militia Sr Lt M. Kuguradze's 500-word piece on children's auto deaths and injuries, what causes them, and what must be done. In 7 months this year 33 children 16 and under have been killed and 109 injured. In most cases it was "lack of discipline" on the part of the victims. Several cases are

described. The rate goes up during summer vacations. It is up to parents, schools, and public safety organs to teach children the rules of traffic safety and instill in them a sense of respect for the law.

CORRUPTION IN TBILISI EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES INVESTIGATED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 September 1983 page 4 carries Rezo Dvalishvili's 2,100-word account of a tragedy in which a Tbilisi University honor student died because the local emergency medical team was not dispatched until too late. Investigation revealed that the dispatcher and the team's physician had failed to respond properly both to the original phone call for help and to two subsequent in-person alarms brought in by neighbors. The dispatcher stated that "all vehicles are already on call," even though witnesses saw an idle vehicle outside the station. Moreover, investigators found that the physician in question, in connivance with the head physician and others, had falsified records and logs concerning vehicles/teams on hand, number of calls made (vastly inflated), and the like. Part of the motive at least was to steal large quantities of gasoline (the figure of 1,134 liters worth 454 rubles is cited). The reporter quotes extensively from documents in the case, which came to involve the rayon procurator and high-level finance and health ministry officials. Investigation is continuing.

LOCAL GEORGIAN RAYON MEDICAL CORRUPTION INVESTIGATED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 September 1983 page 4 carries D. Gergishvili's 1,100-word account of an investigation which revealed widespread corruption in the Akhmeta Rayon medical establishment, as a result of which Chief Physician A. Zaravandishvili was removed from his post and expelled from the party. The probe began early in the year after four women in the maternity ward died due to incompetence and neglect (the ward was then closed for a time) and another person died in March. Thanks to the medical personnel's irresponsibility and official apathy up and down the line, including the trade union council, protectionism flourished: numerous relatives and cronies of Dr Zaravandishvili, including his wife, held key posts, and many physicians and other medical personnel in the rayon held down more than one paying job on a part-time basis, which also contributed to unsatisfactory performance and neglect of duties. Medical workers made a practice of stealing medicine and other supplies and selling them to patients who were supposed to receive them free of charge. Large amounts of funds allocated for supplies, equipment, drugs, and so on were "unassimilated." Patients were given considerably less food than norms stipulated. Recordkeeping was sloppy. The rayon hospital's auxiliary farm operation was turned over to Zaravandishvili's associate, who used state funds, feed, and livestock for his own private farm operation.

'FIRST GEORGIAN MISSION TO MOSCOW' SAID TO HAVE OCCURRED IN 1483

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 September 1983 page 3 carries a 2,000-word article by Docent Nodar Asatiani, dean of the History School of Tbilisi University, and Prof Levan Aleksidze, head of the Department of Principles of Soviet Law and International Law at the same institution,

concerning the precise dating of a mission to Muscovy's Prince Ivan III from the Kakhetian [East Georgian] King Aleksandre I in the late 15th century. The authors adduce various arguments to back up their claim that the mission had to have been undertaken in 1483 although Aleksandre's letter to Ivan carries the date 92 (several distinct systems of counting years were in use in that period). Aleksandre, who was well informed about Russia's recent victories against the Mongols and Tatars, obviously undertook his diplomatic overture in order to seek alliance and help in Georgia's own desperate situation against the Seljuks, who were ravaging the area. In his letter he exalts Ivan as a champion of all Christians and styles himself a humble supplicant. Inasmuch as Ivan himself aspired to be recognized as "the heir to Byzantium," which had fallen to the Turks in 1453, Aleksandre's letter virtually acknowledging just that was important to Muscovy's status and prestige as well. The authors find significance in the fact that the 500th anniversary of this landmark in Georgian-Russian relations falls now, in the bicentennial year of the Georgievsk Treaty.

GEORGIAN PUBLIC OPINION CENTER EXPLAINS DROP IN AVERAGE LIFE SPAN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 September 1983 page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by A. Totadze, a lecturer in the GCP Central Committee's Propaganda and Agitation Department, giving detailed answers to numerous readers who have asked the Public Opinion Center whether it is true that the average life span is declining in the country ("a segment of the public believes so"). The author explains the steady progress that has been made since the revolution in regard to extending life spans, improving health and living conditions, reducing infant mortality, and the like, citing numerous figures and percentages comparing the situation in the USSR and in Georgia in 1913, 1926, 1940, 1960 and the present. Infant mortality figures are given for 1913, 1940 and 1960; as for today, it is "much lower" than in 1940. Overall death rates are treated in like manner; current figures are not actually given. The main factor in the changing death rate is the long-term change in the age structure, in particular the percentage of children up to age 15 and oldsters over 60, for which figures are given for 1959 but not the present. Totadze then focuses on the drastic change in the age structure in Georgia's mountain regions, particularly Racha (today's Oni and Ambrolauri rayons), whose population declined from 67,000 in 1939 to 33,500 in 1982, whose population over 60 now stands at around 30 percent as a result of youth out-migration, whose birth rate is consequently much lower than the rest of the republic's and whose death rate is consequently also higher (comparative Racha and republic figures are given). Overall, although the death rate for the population above the age of 60 is higher, the rate for the remainder of the population remains "almost unchanged."

The author then discusses the worldwide phenomenon of life span differentials between men and women, noting that although biology is a clear factor there are other reasons related to mentality and lifestyle. More men drink and smoke to excess, more males die from injuries and accidents. Stress is a major factor.

GEORGIAN TEAM DOES REPRODUCTIVE RESEARCH IN MOUNTAIN RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 September 1983 page 4 carries a 200-word KOMUNISTI correspondence on an expeditionary group from Tbilisi's I. Zhordania Scientific-Research Institute for Human Reproductive Functions which visited mountainous Mestia Rayon to do medical-sociological research into the causes of "fluctuation of population growth," an endeavor which the institute undertakes regularly in various districts. This group spent 2 weeks in the rayon center and outlying villages, polling the public on the theme "Family and Children," giving medical aid, holding open house, and providing support for local health services.

TBILISI UNIVERSITY OUTREACH PROGRAMS YIELD BENEFITS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 September 1983 page 3 carries a 600-word Gruzinform interview with Tbilisi State University vice rector for instruction Prof Guram Chilashvili concerning the results of the recent entrance exams, in which 1,810 secondary school graduates won day-time enrollment and 835 were accepted into night and correspondence courses. The university has vigorous programs designed to find and develop promising secondary school students by having them work in university laboratories and libraries, and teams also go out to factories, farms, and even remote mountain areas to seek likely candidates for admission. Another facet of this effort is a program by which promising applicants who barely failed to get in this time are provided with jobs in several large industrial outfits the university maintains liaison with, and also offered slots in preparatory courses. "Open House" days are held three times a year. Vocational orientation in the public schools has also paid off: in the past, too many university students were clamoring to be allowed to change their major after the first year; now there is very little of this disruptive and costly phenomenon as students stay faithful to the training they chose.

GEORGIAN ANDROLOGY SPECIALIST DISCUSSES MALE STERILITY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 September 1983 page 4 carries KOMUNISTI reporter T. Metreveli's 1,400-word interview with Tamaz Begiashvili, head of the Andrology Department of the Health Ministry's Zhordania Scientific-Research Institute for Human Reproductive Functions, concerning the role of male sterility in the statistic that 16 percent of all Georgian marriages are childless (compared to a world average of 10 percent). Although the woman is most often blamed for childlessness, especially by males, it has been found that the male is at fault 40 percent of the time. And yet these "bashful lads" won't go near a doctor to be diagnosed, feeling that it is "an insult to their masculine pride." The interlocutors then discuss the field of andrology, which is the male counterpart of gynecology but has yet to be as well recognized and appreciated as the latter--especially in Georgia, where two laboratories have been set up so far. Reasons for male sterility, many of them, are closely connected with changing conditions and environment due to scientific-technical progress: vibration, high-tension and high-frequency currents, radiation of various kinds, chemical compounds, and so on, also nonphysiological, nervous or mental factors relating to work

conditions and lifestyle. All these factors need to be studied and treatment and preventive measures and techniques developed. Unfortunately, there is a paucity of reliable data on these matters in Georgian cities and the countryside, also statistics on childbirth, frequency of childless marriages, and so on. Begiashvili urges the creation of an "andrological profile service" similar to the gynecological services now functioning. He notes that the GDR undertook "mass treatment of childless men" and was able thereby to boost the republic's birth rate by nearly 2 percent. The interview ends with a discussion of physical, social, and mental disorders that result from male sterility.

ADJARIAN POET URGES 'FAITH IN GEORGIA'S WHOLENESS'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 September 1983 page 4 carries poet Pridon Khalvashi's 100-word (24 lines) poem whose recurring refrain urges a "sense of" and "faith in" the "wholeness of Georgia," making allusive reference to "those [of us] who have remained on that side." Knowledge of that wholeness must be "carried always with us like a weapon."

GEORGIAN HISTORICAL FILM FAULTED FOR ANTI-ISLAMIC EMPHASIS, ETHNOCENTRISM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 September 1983 page 4 carries History Candidate L. Tukhashvili's 1,300-word review of "Klyatvennaya Zapis'," the acclaimed new film depicting the Georgian people's centuries-long striving to gain alliance with Russia against its Turkish and Persian enemies, the glad culmination of which was the signing of the Georgievsk Treaty in 1783 followed by annexation in 1801. By way of background, the reviewer stresses that Georgia served as the benign center of all-Caucasian unity and security for some time from the 11th century, sheltering under its wings the non-Georgian "provinces" of Armenia and Shirvan. This unity fell apart with the invasions of the Mongols and Tatars, and intra-Caucasian religious and ethnic strife flared, subsequently fanned and financed by Turkey and Persia for their own ends. The last Armenian kingdom (Cilicia) was toppled in 1375, after which the Armenian people went into a kind of worldwide diaspora. The Armenian monk Nerses's holy vision of a European crusade to save them proved to be a vain one, for "Europe's monarchs couldn't have cared less" what happened to the Georgians or Armenians, and indeed viewed Turkey and Persia as allies. The only hope, then, for even Armenian statesmen saw it, was "an Armenian-Georgian kingdom, with a Georgian king, under Russian protection." Hence the various ethnic groups' eager rallying to Georgia's side both in battles to repel Turkish and Persian invaders and in efforts to secure Russian alliance. This is the "great truth" so ably and artistically depicted in the film.

But there is an aspect of the film that disturbs the reviewer: The Cross is glorified, and Islam is excoriated, to excess. The film fails to distinguish "local Mohammedanism" (i.e., the faith of many of Georgia's own ethnic minorities) from the savagery of the invading Turks and Persians. And after all, Moslem Azeris fought alongside Georgians at Krtsanisi. The reviewer reminds readers that Georgia's gravitation toward Russia was based on many essential affinities, not just "ideology"--that is, shared Christianity. One of

Georgia's great strengths has always been its "tolerance" of "ethnic symbioses in its political body"; and the "sons of other nations" as well as Georgians sacrificed themselves in the valiant struggle. The film should have brought that out more clearly.

GEORGIAN OFFICIALS CASTIGATED FOR LENIENCY TOWARD KILLER

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 September 1983 page 4 carries B. Bakhturidze's 2,000-word followup on the case (reported last April) of Dzhuansher Shurgaia, age 35, a multiple ex-con and hooligan who killed a distinguished physician in a gas station dispute. The reporter reviews and summarizes letters from an outraged public demanding that Shurgaia be executed and that all those who permitted him to get away with his crimes for so long, including especially his father, be punished appropriately. The elder Shurgaia, who worked for the MVD and investigative organs for over 30 years, was always able, through his militia, prokuratura, and court connections, to get his son off with no punishment or a light sentence. He has been removed from his post and expelled from the party. The reporter then lists in detail the various local and higher court, militia, and prokuratura officials who have been found guilty of excessive leniency or improprieties in Shurgaia's various cases, and the degree of punishment that has been meted out to them, from reprimand to dismissal. The list includes D. Loria, a former deputy chairman of the Supreme Court who is now head of a department of the Council of Ministers.

GEORGIAN INSTITUTE'S SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 October 1983 page 2 carries a 2,300-word article by Docent Dzh. Getsadze, vice-rector of the Agriculture Institute for ideological-indoctrination work, and V. Meskhi, academic secretary of the Scientific Council of the Social Sciences, concerning the history, development, structure, organization, and prospects of the institute's School [fakultet] of Social Sciences which Docent Getsadze heads as dean. Inspired by a similar formation in Moscow's Bauman Institute, the School of Social Sciences got off to a slow start when created 5 years ago but has grown in effectiveness, coordinating all aspects of methodology and instruction in the four departments under its jurisdiction to enhance students' "communist indoctrination," also providing better instructional aids (audiovisual, films, charts, and the like), checking out the teaching staff's knowledge of psychology and sociology, maintaining close interaction with each individual student, and integrating student government with institute administration. There is some emphasis on phasing out "informational" instruction (passive) in favor of "problems-oriented" instruction (getting students actively involved). In addition, considering that the institute is a leader in the USSR with regard to problems of mountain agriculture, the School of Social Sciences makes a specific contribution to integration of social, cultural, and spiritual aspects of mountain agricultural community development.

TBILISI SECONDARY SCHOOL TO PROVIDE COMPUTER INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 September 1983 page 4 carries B. Lomtadze's 500-word article on Tbilisi's specialized Vekua Physics-Mathematics Secondary School, which has trained distinguished specialists in its 20-year history. This year it is introducing courses in computer programming, to be taught by instructors from the Tbilisi State University Applied Mathematics Institute. The school is to host an all-union "Young Physicists-Mathematicians Symposium" in December and January, dedicated to the Georgievsk Bicentennial.

NEW RUSSIAN-GEORGIAN DICTIONARY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 October 1983 page 4 carries Prof G. Goletiani's 3,100-word review of the new 48,000-word one-volume Russian-Georgian dictionary, compiled by the Academy of Sciences Linguistics Institute and published by Sabchota Sakartvelo. It is an updated and streamlined republication of the three-volume dictionary published in 1956-59. In the new edition outmoded, dialectal, and narrowly specialized terms have been discarded, while new terms that have entered the language have been included. Illustrative phrases have been retained but improved, and translation equivalency has been enhanced by more precise selection of the Georgian terms. Arrangement of multiple Georgian equivalents of Russian entries has been streamlined. The reviewer does point out a number of omissions, awkward equivalents, and incorrect grammatical notes. With regard to format and design, he complains that the type is too small and suggests that a bigger format and the addition of "three or four sheets" of pages would have obviated the need to use small type. He also urges a bigger press run, for this work "should be in every Georgian home."

GEORGIAN HEALTH EXPERT WARNS HOME CANNERS AGAINST BOTULISM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 October 1983 page 4 carries a 600-word article by Prof G. Katsitadze, chief of the Health Ministry's Sanitation-Epidemiology Administration, noting that with the rising popularity of home canning of fruits and vegetables, also fish smoking and curing, there is an increased rate of botulism in the world. He explains the origin, process, symptoms, and treatment of botulism, and warns people to guard carefully against it.

GEORGIAN TRADE SCHOOLS MUST TRAIN YOUTH IN 'REAL WORK'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 September 1983 page 2 carries Z. Tsutskiridze's 1,200-word article on the role and practices of vocational-technical schools in liaison with the base enterprises they serve, in particular with regard to on-the-job training in the plants and shops under the supervision of mentors as part of the overall program. The aims of this vocational training include not only skills and knowledge but also "social adaptation" in the work collective, for failure to adapt is a common reason why graduates don't make it, grow disillusioned, and quit. The emphasis in this regard must be not on individual but collectivist adaptation. At the same

time, the trainee must learn responsibility and confidence in his abilities, a goal which requires practical experience in real work, making real products that are of value, on the job, for pay. Providing this, to be sure, entails some risk of wasted time and material, but lack of this experience leads to greater losses in the long run.

GEORGIAN BOOK EMPHASIZES RUSSIAN ORIENTATION IN 15TH-18TH CENTURIES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 October 1983 page 3 carries Prof Sh. Badridze's 1,100-word review of L. Tukhashvili's book, "Russia and the Social-Political Movement in Eastern Georgia in the Second Half of the 18th Century," published by Metsniereba. The reviewer praises the work in particular for shedding new light on hitherto little-studied events of a "1765 plot" [no details given] of the nobility against King Erekle II, who eventually gained alliance with Russia via the Georgievsk Treaty. The author of the book acknowledges the dilemmas facing Georgian society and its leaders with regard to which course to take in order to insure Georgia's survival, and conflicting sentiments on the part of "reasonable men," but nevertheless insists the alliance with Russia was inevitable, the result of Georgia's steadily stronger orientation toward Russia in the course of 300 years, the 15th through 18th centuries. Citing Russia's increasing role in the destiny of the Caucasus in the 17th and 18th centuries, the author of the book draws a parallel between that and the dominating role of Byzantium in the early centuries of the Georgian nation, noting however that while Georgia actually grew stronger with the disintegration of the Byzantine Empire, the Georgian nation was at its low ebb by the time Russia assumed dominance.

LARGE FAMILY AWARDED PRIZES, BENEFITS BY GEORGIAN MINISTRY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 September 1983 page 2 carries D. Bitsadze's 300-word article reporting that the Rural Construction Ministry has awarded a Moskvich-412 automobile to the large family (nine boys and five girls) of worker Archil Gulua and plans to build a two-story house for the family in the near future. Rural Construction Minister Kharatishvili himself congratulated the family, whose accomplishments are listed in detail (wife Tina was given the title Hero Mother several years ago). The state is also contributing--the family is exempted from utility bills--and the local kolkhoz contributes food. There are 1,500 Hero Mothers in Georgia.

GEORGIAN PUBLISHING HOUSE RECORDS BOOKS FOR BLIND

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 October 1983 page 4 carries M. Tsulukidze's 300-word piece about the work of Skhivi, an outfit that records books for the blind. At present there are over 900 titles in all genres. In addition, Skhivi was the first in the USSR to adapt movies for the blind; along with the usual soundtrack, narration is provided to describe the setting, colors, characters--how they look, how they are dressed--and other necessary elements. The publishing house has begun to record books in Russian as well for citizens of the republic who do not speak Georgian. Another project now under way is the making of regional maps (for example,

of Tbilisi) with features in raised relief. Part of the expenses of these activities is paid for by the state.

CHANGES IN GEORGIAN CRIMINAL CODE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 October 1983 page 3 carries Tbilisi Municipal Court Deputy Chairman A. Kobakhidze's 1,800-word discussion of specific changes in the Georgian Criminal Code that went into effect as of 1 January 1983. They affect suspension of sentences for both adults and minors, corrective labor, amounts of fines and their interaction with or without incarceration, the introduction of "labor-indoctrination prophylactoria" in lieu of incarceration, new regulations governing revocation of probation, toughening or easing of punishment for a number of specific crimes (punishment for buying bread and bakery products to use as livestock feed has been toughened, for example), abuse of authority, speculation (how much "profit" constitutes "especially large amounts" has yet to be codified, although in court practice it is 1,000 rubles or more), regulations governing confiscation of private property as part of sentence, failure to report crimes, and so on.

MEDIEVAL GEORGIAN MONASTERY FOUND ON CYPRUS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 October 1983 page 4 carries a 1,900-word article by Republic Peace Committee Chairman Aleksandre Aleksidze, who was with the Georgian delegation on Cyprus in connection with the Exhibition of Georgian Scientific, Technological, and Economic Achievements held at the Soviet Culture Center in Nikosia, concerning efforts to find and make a TV documentary about the Georgian monastery at Ghalia, founded in the 11th-12th century by order of Queen Tamar. It was in operation at least until the 14th century, but Georgian travelers to Cyprus in the 18th and 19th centuries could get no information. In recent years, efforts by Otar Giginishvili led to actual rediscovery of the monastery by Georgian hellenist Avtandil Mikaberidze last year. A filming crew, with the author of this article among them, traveled to the site [not far from the former Turkish village of Agia Marina but not further specified] by jeep and inspected the ruins of what was once a fairly good-sized complex. Georgian frescoes could still be discerned on the walls, also Georgian inscriptions. KOMUNISTI will "soon" publish an article on the archeology that will be involved in future efforts. It is now known that the monastery was still active as a Greek facility until 1935. An earthquake in 1953 demolished what was left.

The first half of the article deals with Cyprus' turbulent history and current Greek-Turkish split. The Georgian exhibition has been very popular and won press accolades. Cypriot public figures are quoted as expressing their admiration for "the big accomplishments of this small republic" and being inspired thereby in regard to Cyprus' educational and cultural potential. Georgian-Greek (and Georgian-Cypriot) relations go back centuries.

18TH-CENTURY RUSSIAN PRESS RESEARCHED ON GEORGIAN POLITICS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 October 1983 page 3 carries Dzhuansher Vateishvili's 4,300-word article on contemporary accounts in the SANKT-PETERBURGSKIYE VEDOMOSTI concerning Georgian politics and Kakhetian [East Georgia] King Erekle II's military campaigns into Persia in the early 1750's. Most of the reports published in the newspaper came from Western Europe and from Constantinople. Erekle had close kinship ties with Persian ruling families and himself was brought up at the Shah's court (as a kind of hostage to insure the fealty of his father, Teimuraz II). The European news and commentary in SANKT-PETERBURGSKIYE VEDOMOSTI had it that Erekle's actions in Persia aimed at securing the Shah's throne for himself, as he had perhaps the most legitimate claim among the several pretenders after the death of Nadir Shah. The author of the article, nevertheless, stresses several times that Erekle's only aim was to crush the Persian military threat to Georgia and secure peace and independence for his people. These Russian press accounts, he says, have been largely ignored by today's historians.

International

FRENCH EDITOR ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT VISIT TO GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 September 1983 page 3 carries a 1,300-word article by Georges Martin, editor of the France-USSR Society's Journal FRANCE-URSS and a party member and Resistance fighter in World War II, concerning a 20-day auto tour he and his wife took around Georgia recently. He was warmly received everywhere by local officials, KOMUNISTI editors, economic executives, farm managers, and so on. Observing everything "with the eyes of friendship," Martin extols Georgia's abundant agriculture, Georgian wines that are comparable to France's best, the wonderful churches and historical monuments that blend so harmoniously with the republic's vigorous, industrialized present, and the warmth of the people. "It is easy to see why Georgia's enemies tried again and again to conquer her." Martin was accompanied by Ilia Tabagua, who served as guide and interpreter. Martin has published extensively on Soviet policies, and he participated in and reported on the 26th CPSU Congress. He is now working on a book about the GCP's activities and life in Georgia today. The text is accompanied by a photo of the author and his wife.

MELOR STURUA CONTRASTS SOVIET, WESTERN DISARMAMENT ATTITUDES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 September 1983 page 3 carries Melor Sturua's 1,700-word article contrasting Soviet and Western practices and attitudes toward disarmament. He is motivated by the fact that many people equate West and East in regard to assessing blame for the arms race and the threat of nuclear war, and there even are those who cry "We are all guilty." Some of these people are acting deliberately, from ulterior motives. Others are merely ignorant and naive. This article is addressed to the latter. Be assured that "Soviet people are not about to weep for their sins" in this regard.

Sturua traces the history of nuclear weaponry and the arms race from Alamogordo and Hiroshima in 1945 to the disarmament talks in Geneva in 1983, as well as debates in the United Nations and elsewhere. It is clear that, while Soviet and American weaponry stockpiles and emplaced missiles are roughly "at parity" and are capable of identical destruction, it has always been Washington that made the first move, made the first threat, "hurling the challenge" which the Soviet Union has reluctantly accepted. Sturua then lists all the occasions on which the USSR (often in concert with the rest of the socialist camp) has proposed actions to reduce or eliminate weapons of mass destruction, abjure first use, prohibit the development of new weapons and systems (neutron bomb, cruise missiles), outlaw the militarization of space, prohibit the manufacture, storage, and use of chemical weapons, and so on--to all of which proposals the West has turned a deaf ear or met with silence. It is not only a matter of "aiming rockets," then, but also "the political aims" which each side pursues.

HUNGARIAN SPECIALISTS HELP GEORGIAN CLOTHING INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 October 1983 page 1 carries a 400-word Gruzinform report on the 16th annual meeting of the USSR Light Industry Ministry's and Hungarian Industry's Permanent Working Group on Cooperation, which was held this year in Tbilisi (last year in Estonia) to discuss progress in the renovation/remodeling of clothing industry enterprises. Hungarian specialists are helping in the remodeling of the Tskneta Clothing Factory, installing equipment which will provide more output of better quality and larger assortment. The work is to be completed by year's end. The factory will then begin producing 20 models of young people's clothing designed by Hungarians. At the same time, Tskneta factory workers are gaining experience in Hungary. Similar work is being done in Tbilisi's Ordzhonikidze Clothing Factory and the Isani Footwear Production Association, where Hungarian equipment is also being installed.

VIETNAMESE AGRICULTURE EXPERTS VISIT MAKHARADZE RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 September 1983 page 4 carries B. Chkhaidze's 100-word article reporting the visit of several Vietnamese agriculture experts in Makharadze Rayon, where they inspected tea and subtropical crop plantations as well as the workings of the rayon's economic structure and RAPO management.

STRONGER GEORGIAN-SYRIAN LITERARY, CULTURAL TIES URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 October 1983 page 4 carries G. Chikoyani's 800-word article concerning the visit to Tbilisi of Syrian writer Nizar Khalili of Aleppo, who is doing the first-ever Arabic translation of the Georgian national epic [12th century] "Knight in the Panther's Skin" and has come to Georgia to confer with orientalists on the text and other matters. He is being hosted by the Georgian Society for Cultural Relations With Compatriots Abroad and its chairman, Otar Giginishvili, who urges that centuries-old Georgian-Syrian (and Arabic) cultural and literary ties can be made stronger by "training Kartvelologues [Georgianists] in

Syrian universities and maintaining contacts." This year, in fact, a special course on Georgian literature was introduced at Aleppo University, conducted by Dr Yahia Aburisha.

Khalili first got the idea of translating the Georgian epic when he visited Tbilisi in 1966, and has been helped and encouraged since by "Georgian orient-
alists who have visited Aleppo." In 1980 a group of Georgian arabists, including the author of this article, set about systematically analyzing the Arabic translation in process.

Khalili's current visit was first reported in an unsigned 100-word KOMUNISTI item on 13 October page 4, which did not identify his homeland.

EMIGRE AWARDED HONORARY MEMBERSHIP IN GEORGIAN ACADEMY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 October 1983 page 4 carries Prof Ilia Tabagua's 1,400-word biographical sketch of Prof Kalistrate ("Kale") Salia on the occasion of his being unanimously elected an honorary member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences for his decades of worthy contributions to the study of Kartvelology (Georgianistics) and Caucasology in the West. Born in 1901 in Western Georgia and educated there as well in the newly established Tbilisi University, he emigrated in Germany in 1921, where he pursued his studies, and subsequently to France, where he earned higher degrees at the Sorbonne. The "economic crisis of the capitalist world" was hard on Salia in the 1920's and 1930's. He married Nino Kurtsikashvili, who emigrated via Poland. During World War II they were among those who never had dealings with the Nazis in France. In 1947, Kale and Nino launched the quarterly journal BEDI KARTLISA [Georgia's Destiny], published in Georgian in the early years and serving "a very narrow circle of Georgian scholars living abroad." In 1957 it became an annual, added the subtitle REVUE DE KARTVELOLOGIE, and has since published scholarly articles in French, German, and English, including works by Soviet Georgian historians, linguists, and other specialists in the humanities. Kale Salia's most recent acclaimed achievement is the publication of "History of the Georgian Nation" (French edition 1980, English translation 1983). Appended to the main article are laudatory comments by several Georgian scholars and a note of appreciation from K. Salia to Academy President Kharadze.

GEORGIAN LIBRARY EXCHANGES MATERIALS WITH OTHERS WORLDWIDE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 October 1983 page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by Ts. Chikvashvili, head of the Karl Marx Republic Library's Foreign Literature Department, on the library's extensive and fruitful book and publications exchange program with 40 libraries and other institutions in 25 countries, including (for the United States) the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, and Harvard University Library. Most of the literature that is exchanged deals with the social sciences, culture, and the arts. Letters written in Georgian are received from Western Georgianists, of whom several are named. The library is particularly interested in receiving materials from abroad dealing with Georgia and the Caucasus generally; several titles are cited. Other titles of interest in this regard include

foreign language translations of Georgian classics and modern literature. Foreign libraries and institutions have requested, among other items, Georgian works concerning the Basques.

Military

GEORGIAN RAYON'S PATRIOTIC-MILITARY INDOCTRINATION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 September 1983 page 3 carries N. Korchiasvili's 1,300-word article on the thoroughness and excellent quality of young people's patriotic-military indoctrination in Terzhola Rayon. A coordination council to oversee these efforts was set up under the raykom, and conditions have improved greatly. The material-technical base has been beefed up; all secondary schools have special classrooms [kabinety] for the purpose. The local DOSAAF club has both indoor and outdoor firing ranges. Seminars are held to enhance training methods. Pupils meet with gold star mothers, war veterans, and recently demobilized servicemen. Military, party, and government officials visit frequently. Pupils take part in solemn ceremonies, visit local and republic war dead memorials, help set up Combat Glory exhibits. Terzhola Rayon draftees nowadays have already been provided with excellent skills (tractor and truck driving and the like) before induction. Three or 4 years ago, the rayon hardly ever sent anyone to higher military schools; now there are dozens of Terzholans enrolled there. A brief passage, however, notes that Russian language training is still inadequate.

Political Affairs

FORMER TURKISTANI LEGIONNAIRE'S SENTENCE STILL SEEN AS TOO LENIENT

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 4 June 1983 page 4 carries a 2,500-word article by K. Ramatov, a special correspondent for the newspaper, on the criminal activities of Ishen Toychubekov, who was criticized in the newspaper on 3 April 1982 [for summary, see USSR Report No 1291, IPRS 81574 page 17]. Toychubekov had been the chairman of a kolkhoz on Ton-diy Bayon in Issyk-Kul Oblast for 20 years prior to his release from service in 1982 and his expulsion from the CPSU. Besides other activities, he and a group of colleagues had been engaged in the practice of demanding money from people on the kolkhoz to insure their jobs and the regular payment of their salaries. In this article, Ramatov provides additional information on Toychubekov. In August 1943 he became a company political officer in the Soviet armed forces, but in fighting near Kirovograd in November of that year he was captured by the Nazis. After a while, this educated communist Toychubekov voluntarily joined the anti-Soviet Turkistani Legion created by the fascists, and then began to serve them. When the city of Albi was liberated by French partisans in August 1944, Toychubekov tried to conceal his wartime activities, but was exposed. In a written confession that still exists, he admitted that he had been a traitor to his homeland, but he asked for forgiveness and an opportunity to expiate his crime with honest work. He spent 6 years in a special settlement in Kazakhstan. However, those working in the prosecutor's office did not conduct a thorough analysis and on his request overlooked his guilt only on the basis of some materials. He was rehabilitated and restored to party membership in 1959. Although the party pardoned his crime as an unintentional mistake and behaved humanely towards him, Toychubekov once again took up his deceptive ways. He proclaimed himself a war hero despite the evidence of his confession and even tricked some comrades in Issyk-Kul Oblast into giving him a military award as a result of a slight wound in his left arm. And even now, when all the others involved in his schemes on the kolkhoz have admitted their crimes, Toychubekov steadfastly insists upon his innocence and writes complaints and petitions that could fill volumes. He was given only a 2-year suspended sentence for his crimes, but the article calls for the republic prosecutor's office and the trial organs to take the necessary measures in accordance with public demand.

KIRGHIZ 2ND SECRETARY CRITICIZES BREACHES OF LENINIST WORKSTYLE

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 6, June 1983 pages 12-23 carries a 4,900-word article by Vyacheslav Makarenko, second secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, on the duty of all cadres to adopt a Leninist style of work in their activities. One important facet in the raising of the ideological-theoretical level of leading officials is their active participation in the party-economy school under the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, but Makarenko names four leaders in state committees who have not once this year taken part in the study course at this school. Another characteristic of a Leninist approach to work is a direct connection with the working masses, but some leaders regard receiving people not as a professional duty, but as an additional burden. The ministers of housing and communal services, construction, the construction materials industry, internal affairs, health, and the Frunze city Ispolkom chairman are criticized for personally receiving only a small number of all those admitted at the ministry. Another form of leadership responsibility is the "Leninist Friday," the second Friday of every month, when leaders speak before the people, but in 1982 the Minister of the Construction Materials Industry Bezsmertnyy and several other named deputy ministers did not speak even once on a Leninist Friday. Makarenko also complains that the work of the boards [kollegiya] of the republic's ministries lasts from morning till evening because they are poorly organized and the speeches drag on. This is a simple waste of time. In addition, some ministries do not examine work accomplished with a critical eye; for instance, last year the Ministry of Agriculture provided information on private plots that needed extensive revision. The Ministry of Construction supplied information about the construction of professional and training facilities 105 days late. In recent years a number of laws and resolutions strengthening the struggle against bribery have been adopted, but yet the former deputy prosecutor of the republic Koychumanov was engaged in precisely this criminal activity [see USSR Report No 1464, JPRS 84507 p 22 for a summary on this official's crimes and death sentence]. The Soviet regime educated him, yet he made a boon companion of an "enemy" of Soviet power--bribe-taking. He was able to hide his true self for a long time, and highly placed leaders elevated him to very high service. Another leader, the former minister of justice Dzh. Abakirov [notice of release from duty: SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 25 February 1983 page 3], has suffered the consequences of arrogance, crudeness, bureaucratic conceit, and aloofness. He quickly showed his incompetence as a leader and his ignorance of how to work with people. His release from service was a natural development. Some comrades in leadership position have not yet learned how to accept criticism correctly, particularly that published in the press. Although Makarenko cites several ministries as unresponsive to such criticism, he singles out the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry under Bezsmertnyy as particularly negligent with respect to the criticism of its waste of gas. Altogether in his article, Makarenko criticizes about 25 high officials by name.

Economics

TASH-KUMYR GES IN KIRGHIZIA FACING CONSTRUCTION DELAYS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 2 June 1983 page 2 carries a 900-word report by J. Jumaliyev, a journalist for a Talas Oblast newspaper, on the progress being made on the construction of the Tash-Kumyr Hydroelectric Power Station on the Naryn River. While there have been some notable successes in the building of this GES, there are some obstacles still to be overcome. The construction workers commute by bus 3 hours a day on a road from the town of Kara-Kul' which has sharp turns and is sometimes blocked by landslides. Of more consequence to the pace of construction has been the shortage of building supplies. A lack of bricks is slowing the construction of a cement plant, and even the number of bricks planned to be delivered this year is in fact inadequate. While 1,700 tons of metal were to be obtained in the first quarter of 1983, the site received only about 800 tons. The same newspaper 4 June 1983 page 1 carries a 900-word article on capital construction thus far in 1983 in Kirghizia. At the Tash-Kumyr GES the utilization of the target of capital investments was only 67 percent for January-April of this year, and the volume of construction and installation work was carried out by only 77 percent. Another large-scale construction project, the Kirghiz Gold Mine Combine fulfilled these indices by only 43 percent and 48 percent, respectively. The newspaper on 27 August 1983 carries a full page of more upbeat articles on the hydroelectric projects of the Naryn River area, compiled by correspondent I. Toktogulov. In the 150-word introduction to the articles, it is stated that 22 hydroelectric stations are to be built on the Naryn according to plan. It presents statistics on the power-generating performances of various GES's, such as the fact that in the first half of 1983, Toktogul GES produced 2,253,069,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy, Kurp-Say GES 1,774,180,000 kilowatt-hours, and Uch-Korgon GES 393,408,000 kilowatt-hours. In an 800-word article on this page, K. Khuriyev, head of the Naryngidroenergostroy [Naryn Hydroelectric Construction] Administration, provides some information on the actual construction of Tash-Kumyr GES. For instance, its power is to be 450,000 kilowatts, and the dam associated with it will be 73 meters high. More than 800 builders are working on the project. The next Naryn River power stations to be constructed are the Shamaldy-Say and Kambar-Say GES's.

PLACEMENT OF YOUNG IN PROPER JOBS REAL CONCERN IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 6, June 1983 pages 33-35 carries a 1,700-word article by K. Jumadylov, candidate of economic sciences, on the proper guidance for young people in the selection of a profession, an endeavor that is of great significance in overcoming certain problems in the utilization of labor resources. There are shortcomings in the utilization of labor resources in Kirghizia as in the whole USSR, which can be seen in the present labor shortage on the farms and in the industrial enterprises of the republic. The aging of the work force in animal husbandry and farming is also a serious problem. The shortage of teachers in the republic, perhaps in the hundreds at present, is adversely affecting work in guiding young people towards various professions. Sociological and psychological investigations

reveal that young people often do not have a clear career-orientation and enter higher educational institutions only to receive a diploma. The Kirghiz-language newspaper SOVETNIK KIRGYZSTAN 7 July 1983 page 4 carries a 1,100-word article by J. Parmanasov, the director of the Frunze Agricultural Tekhnikum, on the function of his school in the preparation of middle-rank specialists for the farms of the republic. In 1978 the Kirghiz CP Central Committee determined that there were serious shortcomings in the operations of the tekhnikum, and much has been undertaken to eliminate such problems. But while many of the facility's graduates are doing exemplary work, others have transferred to other jobs, a situation that can often be blamed on farm leaders. More than 260 graduates from last year have still not been fully placed. The Ministry of Agriculture cadres administration is supposed to give notice about which specialists should go to the farms, but this year only 67 such places were allotted, and the rest of the graduates were told to go to their own farms. Parmanasov states that the time has come to resolve the issue of the placement of young specialists.

COAL MINE IN KIRGHIZIA NOT RESPONDING TO CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KIRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 20 July 1983 page 2 carries a 1,100-word report by correspondent A. Usubakunov on the recent plenum of the Issyk-Kul Oblast Party Committee held in connection with the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on ideological matters. Although the oblast has produced 7.4 million rubles worth of industrial products over the plan for the first half of the 11th Five-Year Plan, more than 10 percent of the industrial enterprises fail to meet their targets each year. In this regard, the Dzhergalan Mine is singled out as having been criticized particularly severely. Although the correct course has been shown and valuable advice given, the appropriate results have not been forthcoming. Thus, since the beginning of the current 5-year plan, the mine has accumulated a debt of 27,000 tons of coal to the state, and in the first 6 months of the year the number of absentees has tripled. In the same newspaper, 23 August 1983 page 1, is an 800-word report on the economic results in Kirghizia for the period January through July in industry, capital construction, transportation and agriculture. Among the industrial enterprises that failed to fulfill their output targets were the Dzhergalan Mine and the Sulukta and Tash-Kumyr Mine Administrations.

WARNINGS ABOUT HARMFULNESS OF ANTHRAX GIVEN IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KIRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 22 July 1983 page 4 carries a 500-word article by K. Omuraliyev, head of the infectious diseases ward of the Narva Oblast Hospital, describing the effects of the disease anthrax and the precautions necessary to control and prevent an outbreak of it. He notes that the bacilli involved are discharged through the wastes of infected animals and humans and that they pollute the ground in the vicinity. Within a few hours they form spores. The disease can also be spread through the products made of the skins or fur of the infected animals. He then describes in some detail the effects the disease has on livestock, in both its virulent and mild forms. He states that this disease can infect herdsmen, animal veterinary workers, and those working in meat combines and

wool-processing enterprises. In case of anthrax infection in livestock, he prescribes that the animal not be buried, since the bacilli remain alive 25-30 or more years, but that it be burned. The grass in the pastures of the infected animal is also to be burned, and the dung in the pens and barns is to be dug out up to 15-20 centimeters, mixed with 2 percent hypochloride lime, and buried deeply. Livestock can be protected from anthrax by preventative inoculation, but according to Omuraliyev, measures to teach people the ways of preventing anthrax are very difficult. This is because people do not know they are tending infected animals and they come to physicians only after they have become ill. Therefore it is necessary that briefings be held for herders and milkers in the prevention of this disease. He also recommends preventative inoculation for these people. Strict sanitary requirements are placed on the slaughter and sale of livestock in the USSR, but unfortunately, sanitary rules are sometimes grossly violated in the sale of private livestock and in the slaughter of this livestock for sale as meat. This, he contends, is dangerous for the life of everyone.

KIRGHIZ CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY SCRUTINIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 25 August 1983 page 2 carries a 2,000-word article by B. Moldoisayev, a special correspondent for the newspaper, on the problems being experienced by the construction materials industry in Kirghizia. Maintaining that this sector is one of the most necessary to the economy, Moldoisayev points out that at the beginning of 1983 in the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry there were 21 associations, enterprises, and organizations in which 11,770 people were working. Moldoisayev devotes most of his article to identifying in great detail those enterprises in the industry that have failed to meet various goals in recent times. For instance, the designated tasks in the economizing of resources were not fulfilled in 1982 throughout the ministry, and Moldoisayev specifies the types of resources wasted and names the most flagrantly wasteful enterprises. The delivery plans for the basic types of products were also not fulfilled in 1982; working time wasted and employee absences are still disturbing problems. Moldoisayev notes that the enhancement of labor productivity and the increase of wages has not always been correlated correctly and that the introduction of the new brigade system has not been carried out adequately everywhere in the ministry. One of the key reasons for major shortcomings is the obsolescence of equipment and the shortage of qualified repair personnel; a single combine is 160 employees short in this area. Moldoisayev concludes by listing the tasks of the ministry's leaders. What counts is not a steady stream of resolutions on fundamental questions, but the efficacy on the resolutions and their implementation. The struggle to implement them must form the core of the ministry's workstyle.

Social and Cultural Affairs

REPERTOIRE OF RUSSIAN THEATER IN FRUNZE CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 8 June 1983 page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by V. Stolyarov, an employee of the journal TEATRAL'NAYA ZHIZN', on certain plays presented recently by the

N. K. Krupskaya Russian Drama Theater in Frunze. In short, Stolyarov feels that the theater's position is incomprehensible, as can be seen from the one-sidedness and poverty of its repertoire. The play he concentrates most of his criticism on is the adaptation of Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov's "A Day Longer Than a Century." While it is natural that this play should be staged for the first time in Kirghizia, it is not possible to call the attempt by the drama theater's chief producer Gennadiy Krillov to adapt this novel to the stage successful. This is basically because the solid creation of a professional dramatic form in accord with Aytmatov's work has not been achieved. admittedly, subsuming the time span of this multileveled philosophical and social novel and the events in it in their entirety is very difficult for the theater, but Krillov permitted a number of shortcomings in his adaptation. Stolyarov also criticizes Krillov's staging of playwright A. Misharin's "Equal to Four Frances" because the onesidedness of the production and static nature of the resolutions were not able to establish the necessary pace of the rhythm. He also objects to Krillov's manipulations of an Ostrovskiy play. Finally, he discusses Ye. Koshurnikova's play "Passion, Disco-Style," adapted from a story by G. Shcherbakova. The stage writer and producer have taken the pure love of the original story and turned the main characters into "super-heroes" of modern-day love. In general, such a position in the repertoire of the Russian Drama Theater can be seen in other plays as well. The time has come for the Ministry of Culture to clarify the theater's position and give a concrete direction to improving the repertoire and the production. [Although Stolyarov's criticism of Krillov's adaptation of "A Day Longer Than a Century" does not appear especially damning, this play is one of four works singled out for criticism at the report-and-election meeting of the Writers Union in October 1983, according to SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN 28 October 1983 page 2. The other three are R. Abdiyev's "Renown," T. Kasymbekov's "Broken Sword," and M. Bayjiyev's "Long-Distance Train." Interestingly, none of these four is cited in the Russian-language version of this meeting in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 27 October 1983 page 2. According to the Kirghiz-language version, the play was severely criticized in SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN and was taken off the stage.] The earliest published notice of the play "A Day Longer Than a Century" seems to be in SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN 25 March 1983 page 4 and the last notice before the publication of the above article was in that newspaper and in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 15 April 1983 page 4. The premier was featured on page 1 of KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY 31 March 1983.

JOURNALIST UPBRAIDS KIRGHIZ WHO DISDAIN THEIR LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 30 June 1983 page 3 carries a 700-word article by A. Sooronbayev, a member of the USSR Journalists Union, on the use of Russian words in Kirghiz speech when there exists a readily available equivalent in the lexicon of the language. Once at a meeting he listened to a speech by a specialist with a higher education who used a totally mixed language. He wonders, is it possible that the young man thinks it a mark of culturedness to speak like this? He answers that it is impossible to agree with such a notion, "because only a person who does not love his nationality and his real language and who does not respect and admire them could speak such gobbledygook." Why do people speak like that? Sooronbayev states, "we think the reason is that young people (and not just

the young, middle-aged people, too) who believe that they are intellectuals or experts with a higher education are still among those who do not realize that the Kirghiz national language has risen to such a high level in the Soviet era and who are not proud of it or give it much significance." He maintains that such people don't even want to read books, newspapers, and journals that come out in Kirghiz. He feels, if someone speaks in Kirghiz, let him not ruin, distort, or muddle it, let him not intermingle his words, but speak a pure and precise language. He notes that recently the abbreviation for the Komsomol organization has been changed from the Russian KLSM to the Kirghiz LKJS for use in Kirghiz publications. Unfortunately, some press employees have not taken to supporting this change and keep writing as before the Russian variant LKSM. He urges the press to adopt a single style, that is, LKJS. He then recommends that 10 Kirghiz words and expressions be used regularly for their Russian equivalents.

IDEOLOGICALLY WEAK WORKS CALLED GRIST FOR ANTI-SOVIET MILL

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 19 July 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by E. Kaldarov, a special correspondent for the newspaper, on a recently convened open party meeting at the Board of the KSSR Writers Union. At the meeting, issues related to the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on ideology were discussed. Writers Union Secretary B. Omuraliyev, a playwright, spoke of the obligations of a writer, but noted that it cannot be troubling that, unfortunately, some writers allow their talent a wide license and are interested in creating works which endeavor to express thoughts that are ideologically unsteady and low in politically instructive content. Some authors do not hide their opinions about creative investigation, natural talent, and independence as well as the need to take them into account. "It is, of course, necessary to educate talent; otherwise, it is crystal clear that various cases of artistic work in which the political treatment is not made at the demand of the present day will become instant fodder for the anti-Soviet propaganda of the West. On the contrary, every artist in his work, along with presenting the panorama of our life realistically, must expose some of the shortcomings that hamper our society. It is especially necessary not to lose sight of the struggle that is being waged against such shortcomings." Omuraliyev mentions that at the May plenum of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee works of some writers and scholars were given a principled, just criticism for distorting the Soviet way of life and history. He then adds, "similarly, the Central Committee just recently examined a special matter concerning the lowering of the ideological level of the repertoire of the N. K. Krupskaya Russian Drama Theater and mandated the active participation of the Writers Union in the repertory program of the theater from now on." Another secretary of the union, poet M. Jangaziyev, recalled that serious shortcomings in the union's literary journals ALA TOO and LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN had been pointed out. He then acknowledged that the situation at the ALA TOO journal had improved in recent times and that the ideological-artistic level of its materials had been better. Playwright T. Abdumomunov emphasized that the repertoires of theaters in Kirghizia must be improved and that creative ties between the Ministry of Culture and the Writers Union must be strengthened. While there are many successes in Kirghiz national prose and poetry, the situation with dramatic art is comparatively speaking unsatisfactory.

PLAY CRITICIZED ONLY IN KIRGHIZ VERSION OF USUBALIYEV SPEECH, FRUNZE GORKOM
PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 20 July 1983 pages 1-3 carries an abridged, 11,000-word report by Kirghiz CP Central Committee First Secretary Turdakun Usubaliyev in connection with the June 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on ideological issues. This version of Usubaliyev's speech is identical to the Russian-language version in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 29 July 1983 pages 1-3 except for one paragraph. In the Kirghiz-language version, this paragraph reads:

[Text] Recently the Krupskaya State Russian Drama Theater staged the play "Long Distance Train" by playwright M. Bayjiyev. In the play negative phenomena were exaggeratedly shown, and instead of a criticism of the shortcomings, the philistine behavior of the heroes was presented; the heroes give a mistaken evaluation to a number of important developments in the life of Soviet society, and conduct themselves ill-manneredly in their life and in their own circle.

The Russian version contains in the place of this paragraph a few nonspecific sentences in which Usubaliyev complains that the true Soviet man is portrayed rarely in art and literature and that too often low-minded, self-centered characters are featured. Both versions then proceed with an assertion that the Kirghiz CP Central Committee bureau was obliged to counsel certain comrades about the selection of creative works to be published or staged. The newspaper SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN 14 July 1983 page 2 carries a 1,300-word account by A. Japarkulov of the plenum of the Frunze city party committee in connection with the June CPSU plenum. This report resembles the one published in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 13 July 1983 page 2 in its coverage of economic and social issues in the development of Frunze. But in one major respect the Kirghiz-language account differs from the Russian-language version, namely, in its treatment of cultural matters. The relevant segment reads:

[Text] In the report [of Frunze gorkom First Secretary K. Moldobayev] and in the speeches of communists who spoke up in debate, attention was given to many issues of socialist culture, which is called upon to shape a person's spiritual needs, raise them to a high level, and influence a person's ideological-political and moral makeup. Raw talent cannot remain detached from life, nor is it permitted to present the truth with crude embellishments or to present the bad aspects prominently and artificially. However, in the writings of some authors--as was correctly pointed out at the plenum--those who sometimes run into unfortunate circumstances in their fate, the shortcomings in life, those who look at life frivolously, and weak, whining characters appear in the foreground. The inclination to exhibit in a special way in a creative work the role of elements alien to society having a petty bourgeois outlook, which does not have any instructive effect, has been criticized. As an example of this the drama "Long-Distance Train" by playwright M. Bayjiyev which was staged recently at the N. K. Krupskaya Russian Drama Theater was offered. The plenum obliged the party organizations of the Ministry of Culture and of the theater to treat repertoires from now on more vigilantly and on a level of high-exactingness.

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL PLENUM DISCUSSES RELIGION, CORRUPTING MUSIC, FOREIGN RADIO, KIRGHIZ IN MILITARY

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 28 July 1983 pages 1-3 carries three speeches presented at the Sixth Plenum of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee held [on 23 July 1983] in connection with the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on ideological matters. On page 1 is a 2,700-word speech by V. A. Makarenko, second secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee. According to him, it is no secret that there are many of those who do not have a secondary education among the young people of the nonmajor nationalities. The young of some national minorities have aspirations only for the trade or service sectors. In addition, the young of the local nationality are being insufficiently attracted to the sectors that determine scientific and technological progress. A significant number of the young of some national minorities are under the influence of religion. Moreover, it is necessary for the Komsomol to show constant concern about the national pride of young people turning into arrogance or a disrespectful attitude towards other nationalities and peoples. With the participation of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and on the initiative of the Komsomol Central Committee, a sociological investigation was recently conducted in the republic on the problems of the patriotic and internationalist education of the young. According to Makarenko, preliminary results do not give Komsomol committees the possibility of talking about great achievements in their work. There are still young people in the republic who do not understand the basic content and role of religion in the social structure of socialist and capitalist countries, who simply and nonchalantly accept religion as a worldview, and who are poorly acquainted with the most important documents of the party on this issue. He also emphasized that most discotheques do not measure up to the demands of furthering the moral and esthetic education of young people. On page 2 is a 4,400-word abridged account of the report by O. Abdykalykov, the Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, at the plenum. Besides expressing a concern about problems in general education and professional-technical training, Abdykalykov is also disturbed at some aspects of publishing in Kirghizia. At the present time the Komsomol Central Committee is analyzing the work of the journal LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN [a literary organ of the Writers Union and the Komsomol Central Committee]. In his opinion, the reason for certain shortcomings in it is that the journal's editorial board headed by A. V. Zhirkov is unable to arrange work in the journal style of Komsomol Central Committee organs. Since hostile propaganda tries to impose bourgeois behavioral standards on the young, especially through music, Komsomol committees must be careful with popular-music groups and discotheques. Abdykalykov also discusses religion, asserting that according to reports, only 37 percent of the young people in the republic hold a clear atheist position. He warns that the Komsomol must remember that religious leaders have adapted themselves to the present conditions and have tried to lend an anti-Soviet and nationalistic direction to religious measures. An especially reactionary sect called the Supporters of the Council of Churches has for a long time been conducting activities right next door to the Chyngyskiy Rayon Komsomol building. On 2 June 1983 the choir of a religious sect preparing for a holiday held a rehearsal in the Palace of Culture in Tashkent city. He also examined intra-Komsomol affairs, noting that

14 people among the ranks of the Komsomol aktiv were released from service. On page 3 is the 2,100-word speech of Komsomol Central Committee Secretary L. I. Shetsova. She maintains that the data from sociological investigations conducted in various parts of the country show that more than 80 percent of the audience that listens to foreign radio stations consists of young people. "Sometimes young people consider them as a source of information about world events.... Of course, we understand that many young people use these broadcasts only to listen to music and popular groups, but all the same, they are unable to understand very well the political significance of listening to foreign radio stations." She also discusses the preparation of young men for military service, which is especially important in light of the complex international situation. There are a number of shortcomings in physical education, particularly with regard to the low-level of physical education efforts among the masses. Analysis has shown that only 7.1 percent of the young men called into military service from Kirghizia passed the III degree of the GTO ["Ready for labor and the defense of the USSR"] Complex. In addition, while in the Komsomol organizations of the republic there are broad opportunities for the sending of Kirghiz youths to military training establishments, last year Kirghiz young men made up only 0.2 percent of those registered as officer candidates at these schools throughout the country.

KIRGHIZ RAYON AKTIV URGES VIGILANCE TOWARDS FOREIGN MUSIC

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 July 1983 page 2 carries a 1,100-word article by E. Nurushev on a recent meeting of the party aktiv of Pervomayskiy Rayon in the city of Frunze held in connection with the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on ideological matters. Of special importance in the ideological field is work with young people, but in this respect some serious shortcomings can be observed. Instances of religious influence on young people and of an interest in representations of bourgeois culture require the improvement of the methods of ideological, political-educational work. One example involves discotheques which have undergone a real revival and have a negative influence on youth.

TRANSLATORS FROM KIRGHIZ TO RUSSIAN SORELY NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 28 July 1983 pages 2-3 carries a 2,700-word article by Shabdanbay Abdramanov on the training of qualified, literary translators in Kirghizia. After discussing general matters on this topic and the role of the Russian language, Abdramanov identifies two disturbing problems in the realm of translation. The first problem concerns the familiarity of the translator with the culture, history and way of life of the people whose language he is translating from. A more disturbing issue concerns the fact that most of the young, future translators work from Russian into Kirghiz. "We Kirghiz poets and writers thirst for translators who work from Kirghiz into Russian." There are nearly 170 writers in Kirghizia, of whom not less than 100 are engaged in translation, working from Russian into Kirghiz. A roughly equivalent number of people, of other occupations and not members of the Writers Union, translate from Kirghiz into Russian. While Abdramanov wishes them success, he regrets the paucity of true translators of this sort, who, in fact, could be counted on the fingers of one hand. It

is also regrettable that translators with Kirghiz last names cannot be found on the pages of books in Russian. Abdramanov also complains that Kirghiz works are translated word-for-word into Russian. If a special literary translation department with a 5-year program were established at the university or at the literature institute, it would be vitally important, but even then the work would not be finished. Some "optimists" believe in letting the students select for themselves which path, from Russian to Kirghiz or from Kirghiz to Russian, they would prefer, but Abdramanov asserts that the needs of contemporary Kirghiz literature push to the fore for the next 10-15 years the necessity of preparing translators from Kirghiz to Russian. In addition, some republics are acquiring experience in sending students to other republics to learn to do direct translations, rather than through Russian, and in Kirghizia this method should also be considered.

ANOTHER ASSESSMENT OF KIRGHIZ NOVEL PRESENTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 7, July 1983 pages 138-142 carries a 3,000-word article by Kadyrbek Matiyev, a candidate of the philosophical sciences, on the novel in contemporary Kirghiz literature. The novel as a genre has become increasingly popular of late; while during the years 1960 to 1972, 12 novels were published, in the last 6 years around 25 such works have appeared. Matiyev quotes approvingly the remarks of a Bulgarian writer who compares Kirghiz author Chingiz Aytmatov to Garcia Marquez in an interview in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. He then briefly discusses five novels by Kirghiz writers, arguing with critics who are only interested in ideological shortcomings and who ignore other issues such as good writing. At the end of his article, he refers to a recent Kirghiz CP Central Committee plenum at which the historical method in works of art and literature was examined. Matiyev then writes, "It was stated [at the plenum] that the conflicts depicted in T. Kasymbekov's novel 'Broken sword' had been exceedingly intensified and that some characters were presented in a onesided fashion. But unfortunately, that work was presented in A. Erkebayev's article [in ALA TOO No 5, May 1983 pages 132-144] as an ideologically and artistically flawless work that met high criteria. Of course, this is not correct."

ATHEIST EDUCATION NEEDED TO DETER PEOPLE FROM HOLY PLACES IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 18 August 1983 page 11 carries a 1,800-word article by S. Abdyldayev, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, on certain tasks facing those who are engaged in atheist education, especially with regard to inculcating a scientific viewpoint in women. Atheist education should be coordinated with internationalist education which is aimed at exposing nationalist phenomena, but this is not being done well. Sometimes in a campaign to glorify patriotism, there is a tendency to give excessive praise to some historical events in a past era. Abdyldayev concentrates on one problem area: holy places. It has been observed at present that the overwhelming majority of those who frequent various places of worship glorified as "holy" are women. Nearly all such places are located in southern Kirghizia--ex., Takht-i Sulayman, Azret-Ayub, Arslan-Bob, and Shakh Fazil. These places were used as places of refuge by elements alien to Soviet society in the early years of Soviet power. Later during the collectivization of

agriculture, some holy places were more or less rid of their religious nature and became places of recreation. Some have been converted to full-fledged recreational areas. While atheist propaganda has had a positive effect on the local population near Sulayman Mountain, most of those who visit it come from Uzbekistan. This flow from Uzbekistan has slowed, but it has not stopped. It is not easy to resolve this problem as by an administrative measure to close a holy place. It is necessary to combine any administrative initiative with well-organized mass-political work. Abdyl'dayev then discusses the atheist education of women, particularly through their integration into the social labor force.

ASSIMILATION PROCESSES OBSERVED WITH SOME SMALL MINORITIES

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1983 pages 74-78 carries a 1,900-word article by M. Sushanlo, Doctor of Historical Sciences, on the nonmajor nationalities of Central Asia such as the Tatars, Koreans, Uighurs, Dzungars, Kurds, Arabs, and Baluchi. These minority peoples have made their contributions to the development of Central Asia; for instance, the Dzungars, Uighurs, and Koreans were regarded as experienced in fruit and vegetable gardening and were thus able to share their skills with other peoples, just as the Kirghiz and Kazakhs shared their skills in animal husbandry. He cites a number of achievements made by individuals from such nationalities. He also notes that such ethnic processes involved in the drawing closer of the peoples of the USSR as the voluntary incorporation of one group of people into another ethnic group have great significance. In the 1970 census, for instance, Dzungars in the Ferghana Valley identified themselves as Uzbeks. According to the data of the 1979 census, there were 11,867 Uighurs living in Andizhan Oblast in the Uzbek SSR, but only 2,007 could speak Uighur, and 9,860 listed Uzbek as their native language. Of the 15,546 Persian-Iranians in Samarkand Oblast, only 1,579 people considered the language of the nationality as their native language, while the remaining 13,964 called Uzbek their native language. All this is proof that these ethnic groups are gradually uniting, on a voluntary basis, with larger nationalities through a drawing nearer of their material and spiritual culture and their way of life. Sushanlo also discusses mixed marriages as a regular phenomenon at the present time.

International

UIGHUR SCHOLAR FROM XINJIANG VISITS KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MANDANIYATY in Kirghiz 23 June 1983 page 15 carries 25 poems by Uighur scholar Abdushukur Makhammat Imin translated into Kirghiz by Kachkenbay Artykbayev, a candidate of the philological sciences and a member of the USSR Writers Union. In the 200-word introduction to the poems, Artykbayev states that the Uighur scholar-poet, who is working as a professor at Xinjiang University in Urumqi in the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, "recently came to Kirghizia." Abdushukur is described as a scholar interested in many different fields who has published material on philosophy, esthetics, history, music, and literature. His poems are also well known. In his meeting with

Artykbayev, Abdushukur, who is marking his 50th birthday this year, spoke a great deal about the friendship of the peoples. According to Artykbayev, "he reported that he was eager at the least for our peoples to get to know one another well and become closer." Artykbayev decided to translate these poems to acquaint the Kirghiz reader with them. He states, "I consider this act of making them available as an honest intent and desire of the multinational Soviet peoples, who want always to live in friendship with the people of China, including the Uighur people. May our friendship continue and become stronger."

Military

CIVIL DEFENSE WARNING SIGNALS IN KIRGHIZIA EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 24 July 1983 page 4 carries a 900-word article by A. Torgoyev, an employee of the KISSR Civil Defense Headquarters and a reserve lieutenant-colonel, on the system of warning signals that are to be used in the event of an enemy attack. These are: an air-raid warning, an end-air-raid signal, a radiation-danger signal, and a chemical warning. These alarms will be broadcast through the republic and local radio network. Torgoyev then discusses each of these warning signals and the response the public is to make in each case. In the case of an air raid, for example, those at home are to turn off gas appliances, dress the children, stock up on personal means of defense, gas masks, first-aid kits, documents, necessary items, food, and water, turn off the electricity, and go to shelters. Herdsmen are to drive cattle to special barns in case of an air-raid warning. The chemical warning signal is to be given if there exists a danger of chemical or bacteriological poisoning. In this case it is necessary to put on gas masks and skin-protecting gear quickly and seek shelter. If the regular devices do not exist, it is possible to use items made of polyethylene film and raincoats, rubber boots, and rubber gloves. If there are no specially concealed buildings, it is possible to use residences and public buildings to protect oneself from poisonous and bacteriological substances. It is possible to leave a place contaminated with bacteriological substances in an organized way only after obtaining the appropriate documents.

Social and Cultural Affairs

ROLE OF TAJIK FILM, DRAMA IN ANTIRELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA UNDERSCORED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 8, August 1983 carries on pages 91-96 a 2,300-word article titled "Art and the Formation of the Scientific Atheist Outlook of Workers" by S. Ahmadov. The article concentrates on the role of Tajik film and drama in the formation of a scientific atheistic outlook among the workers. Ahmadov singles out a number of films and plays for special praise. "The Story of Bibi Zainab," a Tajik play, is directed toward women and "makes clear the reactionary nature of religion and shows how the October Revolution brought true equality to women." Ahmadov notes that studies show religious observance remains much stronger among women than men, and that special films and plays directed toward the "relatively lower consciousness" of women are especially necessary. He praises the film "A Woman's World" for its portrayal of the central heroine as "a fighter who overcomes family obstacles and frees herself from religion." Other films have been directed toward unmasking religious customs and superstitions such as fasting, arranged marriages, and pilgrimages to holy places. However, Ahmadov notes that there is a scarcity of atheist films and urges that more films on antireligious themes be produced in the future.

Economics

ECONOMIZING IN USE OF RESOURCES IN TAJIK SSR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 8, August 1983 carries on pages 39-43 a 1,600-word article, "Ensuring Thriftiness--An Important Task of Party Organizations," by A. Dadabayev, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party.

In light of the growth of the Tajik economy during the 11th Five-Year Plan, thrifty use of material resources, energy, and fuel is a much more important factor in economic development. General Secretary Brezhnev advocated economies in using the public wealth. At the current level of the Soviet Union's economic potential, every rationalization in the use of material resources yields important savings. Such savings are especially important for Tajikistan because much of the fuel and materials it uses comes from outside the republic.

Various bodies have been created to increase thriftiness. At the republic and oblast levels there are interoffice commissions for the wise use of material resources. At the city and rayon levels there are economizing staffs associated with the party committees. Their function is to specify economizing measures to leaders of administrative and economic organizations.

A number of factories have economized on their use of materials and energy. Thus far in the current 5-year plan there have been savings in the use of ferrous metals, cement, lumber, fuel and electricity.

The People's Control Committee has helped in economizing. In 1982, 13,600 inspectors were engaged in nonstate supervision of the use of material resources by more than 1,000 enterprises. The inspectors conducted raids which led to the elimination of many shortcomings. Two hundred seventeen officials have been made responsible for shortcomings in economizing on the use of fuel, energy and materials.

Some party committees have not carried out organizational and political work appropriate to the economizing drive. By this criterion, the workers of Tajikistan have not fulfilled their socialist duty. An example of this is the amount of electricity and heat expended by ministries and administrative bodies of the Tajik SSR. The worst offenders are the Ministry of Public Services, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Health, and the Consumers' Union. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not meet norms for electricity use. Workers are achieving half the savings required of them in the use of rolled non-ferrous metals, cement, construction lumber, and heating fuel. There has been particularly excessive use of raw materials, fuel, and energy by the factories of the Tajik Ministry of Construction Materials and the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry. There are instances of enormous losses of fuel in factories of the Tajik Ministry of Automotive Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika.

Party committees at the oblast, city, and rayon levels do not sufficiently bring the issue of economizing to the attention of party and work organizations, Komsomol, and economic leaders. The role of primary party organizations in dealing with this issue must increase. The mass media, oral agitation, and the political and educational system must be used to deal with this issue. Ministries and administrative bodies must make leaders of industrial operations exercise greater control in their use of resources.

People's control committees, Komsomol, and standing commissions of the Soviet of People's Deputies must improve their supervision of the prudent use of materials. Communal economic activities must economize more in their use of water, heat and electricity. Raw materials must be recycled.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN TAJIK SSR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 8, August 1983 carries on pages 72-78 a 2,600-word article, "Protecting Nature--an Important Social Duty," by O. Rasulev.

The program of the 26th Congress of the CPSU includes concern for the health and environment of Soviet citizens. The Soviet economic policy for the 1960's addresses environmental issues, such as the need to improve technology and transportation in order to reduce air pollution. This includes the production of pollution control equipment and more automatic environmental monitoring stations. Although industrial development causes the increased output of pollutants, contemporary technology makes possible equipment to purify the environment. Soviet environmental policy originated with the decrees of V. I. Lenin, which combined protection of the environment with insuring increased production and concern for the population's well being.

Environmental protection is an important issue in Tajikistan. In the past 2 years the amount of pollutants released into the air has been reduced by many tons. The most important environmental concern is air pollution, which in Tajikistan is caused mostly by automobile transportation and industries which have grown considerably: nonferrous metallurgy; energy; and chemicals. The automobile is the basic means of transportation in Tajikistan. Permanent transportation monitoring points must be established. In some Soviet cities, including Tashkent and Tbilisi, there is an automobile in use that runs on natural gas. The conditions in Dushanbe require the use of such automobiles there.

The 26th Congress of the CPSU considered reducing water pollution and protecting the water supply to be important. In the 11th Five-Year Plan this applies particularly to the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, the Baltic, the Caspian, and major agricultural areas. Improvement of irrigation is very important, especially in Central Asia, which is the Soviet Union's key producer of cotton, grain and grapes. In Tajikistan under the current 5-year plan 50,000-55,000 hectares of land have been irrigated.

At the 19th Congress of the Tajik CP, noted experts' major contributions to organizing industrial complexes in southern Tajikistan, increasing agricultural production, turning production complexes, and the use of natural resources. The congress took action on environmental protection and the wise use of natural resources, especially with regard to facilities for protecting certain major rivers (the Vakhsh, Kofarinhon, and Syr Darya). In the economic development taking place throughout Tajikistan, new technology has been used to prevent or reduce pollution.

Tajikistan has had an active society for the protection of nature for 20 years. It has more than a million members, who engage in a broad range of environmental protection activities, such as planting forests, animal husbandry, and air purification. People must understand that nature is both the source of natural resources and the setting of human life; the basis for people's health and strength as well as unparalleled wealth. Ecological training teaches every member of society to be concerned about nature. Art, literature, schools, and social organizations all play an important role in this. The individual must be educated so that nature in all its beauty and wealth will be preserved. Ecological education is one of the most important means in society's advance to communism. The whole Soviet people, not just the state, must protect the environment and use natural resources wisely. Therefore propaganda about this in the press, radio, and television must be strengthened. It is necessary to raise the culture with regard to people's relation to nature.

Political Affairs

MEDIA TO SUPPORT 'FOOD PROGRAM'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 September 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on work done by the republic mass media to aid the USSR Food Program. In 1982, "as noted at the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the problem of perfecting the management of agriculture, especially rayon linkage (zveno), received special attention. In materials published in newspapers and magazines and broadcast on television and radio it is necessary to show a broad scope of experience in the raising of responsibility of every link in the agroindustrial complex in order to perfect the organizational structure of the management of the agroindustrial complex, eliminate excessive links and links which duplicate each other's work, reduce the number of management apparatuses, improve the quality of food and animal goods and guarantee the population a high quality and uninterrupted flow of all kinds of food. Thus, in the work of the press, television and radio, articles which make the leadership of agroindustrial organizations and administrations think must be widely used."

COMMUNISTS TO HELP IN COTTON HARVEST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 September 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the necessity for communists to help in the cotton harvest. A number of plantations which have had communist leadership in cotton-picking brigades are cited. It is added that "there are enough possibilities to do this kind of work everywhere. Due to a lack of organization on certain kolхозes and sovkhoses, however, these measures are not fulfilled. As a final result this leads to not fulfilling the state quota." A number of organizations are mentioned in this regard. It is added that, as a result, "the organizational avant-garde role of communists in effectively organizing socialist competition among the cotton-pickers, in achieving exemplary work discipline and in improving cultural and living conditions is not felt."

KUMOVNAT CONGRESSE HIGHLIGHTS SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 September 1983 page 1 carries a 600-word report by T. Saparov stressing the need to strengthen educational work among the Kumovnat. "Among the youth there are those who

violate work discipline, who stay away from work with no reason and who do not use working time effectively. The Komsomol organization is not conducting enough work to increase the ideational-political thought of youth. There are possibilities to organize youth's spare time correctly. Even in this work the Komsomol organization is not active." It is added that other questions, such as "educating the youth in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and conducting a relentless struggle against bourgeois ideology" were also discussed at the plenum.

PROPAGANDA TO RECEIVE MORE ATTENTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 27 September 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the necessity to improve propaganda. "As seen from letters sent to the editors, talks, information, lectures and reports on politics are rarely given at workers' collectives in Tashauz city, Bayramali, Koneurgench, Tejen, Yylanly and similar rayons. There are basic shortcomings in smaller collectives and in distant populated areas in conducting mass political work. These shortcomings must be significantly ironed out, necessary measures to improve the work of agitcollectives and political informers, lecturers and reporters must be taken, and their preparation and mutual relationship to their work must be strengthened. One must also look for especially effective and influential forms of conducting the work."

RELATIONSHIP OF THEORY, PRACTICE STRESSED IN HIGHER SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 14 September 1983 page 3 carries a 1,400-word article by S. Myradov, TuSSR minister for higher and specialized education, on the necessity to join both theory and practice in higher education. "An important duty standing before the higher school is making full use of the scientific potential of VUZes. The higher school should not stop with increasing theory but must convert it into practice, and should strengthen its mutual relationship with all branches of the economy." It is added that "scholars at the VUZes, teachers and higher school graduates must come forth as active creators and a force for changes in practice; they must move forward from present-day productivity and understand the extent of its growth."

DOSAAB SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS LISTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 25 September 1983 page 4 carries an 800-word article on DOSAAF contributions to society, based on the 3rd Plenum of the TuSSR DOSAAF Central Committee. "As noted at the plenum, the society for the defense of Turkmenistan is constantly increasing its ranks. Now it has close to a million members. They are united to 1,969 primary organizations of the society. In DOSAAF schools and clubs more than 45,000 technically skilled cadres have been trained for the economy in the course of 3 years. Certainly this is a great force for the economy at the present period when technical and scientific progress is developing at a rapid pace. It is necessary to strengthen attention to the propagation of technical knowledge in order to increase this force even more."

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY SHORTCOMINGS POINTED OUT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 September 1983 page 1 carries a 900-word article by L. Abelov, deputy director of the "Yuzhnermetits" Turkmen republic factory, in which he states that "some enterprise leaders view the collection of scrap metal in a negligent manner. Where this occurs, collection of scrap metal never meets the plan." Organizations wasting the most metal are: "Claygaragumstroy," the Ministries of Construction and Agriculture, the TuSSR Geological Administration, the Turkmen territorial administration of "Rybpromkaspriya" and the Gyzylarbat locomotive repair factory.

FULL USE OF LABOR RESOURCES DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 23 September 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial calling for the full use of labor resources. "Were we to make full use of existing reserves and eliminate shortcomings and accidents, the results of our work would be much more solid. We have such reserves. Labor resources are not being appropriately or fully utilized according to demand. The fact that losses of working time are not being reduced very much in industry, construction, transportation and agriculture bears witness to this. We are unable to put an end to the unsatisfactory situation in cadre turnover. Shirking, tardiness and similar things exert a negative influence on peaceful, productive labor." It is noted that "in industry alone, the reduction of unproductive work time in one year could produce tens of millions of additional rubles." It is added that "every third factory in the republic does not meet its contracted quota and one out of every 10 contracts is not met."

COTTON-PICKERS SHORTCHANGED ON SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 25 September 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the importance of providing better services for cotton-pickers. It is noted that "in a group of republican enterprises trade services for cotton-pickers are lower than demanded." It is added that "leaders of these trade enterprises are even unable to implement specified measures for the period of the cotton harvest. Proper organization of living services are extremely important during the cotton harvesting campaign. With this in mind, the republic's ministry for providing living services to the population has worked out special measures to serve the cotton-pickers. In satisfying these measures, moving operational reception points and traveling brigades have been organized under the kashinats which provide services to rayon populations. Among the services are dry cleaners, tailors, barbers, shoemakers, watch repairmen and workers in similar spheres."

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FALLING SHORT OF PLAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 28 September 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the necessity to strengthen

industrial production. It is noted that "the level achieved in economic and social development is lagging behind the 5-year plan according to much data. This, basically, is dependent on existing shortcomings in social productivity and the great amount of unused reserves in the economy." It is added that "in some branches of industry production forces are not operating at full strength. The level of utilization of production forces in some important industrial products does not exceed 70 percent." Almost all branches of industry are cited in this regard.

Social and Cultural Affairs

IMPROVEMENT IN STUDY OF SOCIETY DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 September 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial timed to the beginning of the school year, wherein it is noted that "in educating the youth ideationally, politically and morally, the teaching of social sciences and operation of social science departments play a major role. But this work demands major improvements. Teachers must do constant work to perfect the communist world-view among students and youth, teach socialist patriotism and the concept of proletarian internationalism, engender a strong belief in communism and lead them to a stance opposing bourgeois ideology. The teaching of such subjects must be supplemented by the establishment of networks of various kinds of political circles, clubs, school organizations and electives." It is added that "educational organs, pedagogical collectives and especially Russian language teachers must guarantee the ability of every middle school graduate to read and speak the Russian language in a literate manner."

TEACHERS CONDUCT PROPAGANDA AMONG WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 7 September 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the effectiveness of teachers conducting propaganda among workers. Citing the example of a successful teacher-propagandist, it is noted that the reason for her success is that "she acquaints herself with local facts in order to increase the effectiveness of her talks." However, "some teachers view this kind of responsible, social effort with apathy." Furthermore, "it need not be proven that some teachers in Hasankuli and Koneurgench drink hard liquor and set a bad example for the masses." School party organizations are asked to be more active in mobilizing the teachers to perform public services.

PSYCHIATRISTS AGIT AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 September 1983 page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by the psychiatrists M. Olyjov and S. Annimov on alcoholism, especially among drivers. "Scientific research conducted in an All-Union research institute said that one of the basic reasons for drunkenness among drivers is the weakening of both the struggle against alcoholism and educational work, and lenience towards drinking." It is recommended that "all VDT units to strengthen educational work conducted among the population, hold talks, take the names and characteristics of listeners and

other groups into consideration and, by various propaganda means, cause them to think that there is no room for both communist morality and alcoholism; frequent raids should also be conducted on motor transport columns, and in parking lots and garages."

IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 September 1983 page 4 carries a 1,100-word article by A. Ylyasov, director of the CPSU history faculty of the Turkmenistan Polytechnical Institute, on the importance of a knowledge of Russian. "Bearing in mind the strengthening of the tendency to study Russian in the national republics, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers passed a special decree this year. In it the necessity of establishing good conditions for representatives of the local population in national republics to learn Russian was demonstrated and thorough measures were put forth. As the decree shows, the implementation of the measures put forth is one of the important duties of every soldier on the ideological front." It is added that "some school collectives are unable to teach children Russian to the extent demanded." Finally, it is stated that "measures to give an intensive Russian course at the institute are being planned."

TEACHING ATHEISM IN KALININ RAYON SUCCESSFUL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 18 September 1983 page 1 carries a 650-word article by Dzh Dzhumadurdyeva, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Kalinin raykom, on atheistic education in schools in the rayon. "Perfecting a materialist worldview in the younger generation is one of the basic duties of Soviet schools. In this direction, teachers are paying special attention to giving students a scientific-atheistic education in lessons, outside of class and outside the school." It is added that "teachers are using all the possibilities in giving students an atheistic education, teachers who are members of the TuSSR 'Znaniye' Society are doing a lot of work. There are now 89 lecturer-atheists in rayon schools." Lectures are given on themes like the galyn (bride-price), the "Social Content of Muslim Holidays" and "Islam and National Relationships." While noting the general success of this approach, it is mentioned that "there are still certain shortcomings." These are not specified.

PORTRAYAL OF 'NEGATIVE HERO' ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 2 September 1983 page 7 carries a 1,200-word review by Yovshan Annamurbatov of the story "Song of the Separated Ones" by G. Sevitmadov. The reviewer notes that the work has "a large group of negative heroes. But the image of these negative types is insufficiently worked out, and their spiritual worlds and psychology is not demonstrated." The reviewer has nothing positive to say about the work, adding only that "if one examines the [protagonist's] image internally, it is not hard to perceive that the logic is faulty."

HISTORICAL NOVEL ON REVOLUTION IN DESERT REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 9 September 1983 page 5 carries a 2,250-word review by Shamukhammet Gandymov of Berdinazar Khudaynazarov's historical novel "The Smell of Water." "This historical novel concentrates on events prior to the October revolution and the period of its victory. The entire body of the work is based on the struggle conducted by the people in the distant Karakum under difficult conditions for freedom and a proper life during the troubled time at the beginning of the century." It is noted that the "basic conflict is based on the division of the tribes as a result of land and water disputes." The reviewer concludes that "the author has enriched and broadened the limits and body of the historical theme used in our prose through his novel, 'The Smell of Water.'"

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARTIST, IDEOLOGY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 30 September 1983 pages 1, 5-6 carries a 4,000-word report on a joint plenum of creative unions and organizations of Turkmenistan "devoted to the broad mission of the artistic intelligentsia and the responsibility of cultural specialists to the time and the people in meeting the duties laid down by the Communist Party in ideological-educational work." It is noted that "the role of Soviet literature and art in ideological and political education work was stressed. Creative unions and editorial boards of newspapers, magazines, television and radio must pay close attention to questions of worldview and to directing art from the point of view of ideas under conditions of the sharpening of the ideological struggle." Peoples Writer of the TuSSR Kerim Gurbanpesov emphasized that "the party has called on us always to struggle for high quality works. Only intelligently written works with high ideals can help in our ideological work."

International

SOVIET-YEMEN FRIENDSHIP DAYS IN TuSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOYET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 September 1983 page 2 carries a 600-word Turkmeninform release marking the beginning of Soviet-Yemen Friendship Days in Turkmenistan. "It was organized with the goal of strengthening the friendship of peoples in the struggle for peace, against the instigation of war and to prevent a nuclear holocaust which is threatening the planet." The Yemeni Delegation was headed by Mukhammed Avvad as-Saadi, member of the Supreme Peoples Soviet of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, member of the Presidium of the YPDR-USSR Friendship Society and dean of the economics faculty of the university in Aden. The delegation was received by O. Ovezgeldiev, chairman of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet and academician of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences.

Political Affairs

PURGED PARTY CHIEF AKMAL IKRAMOV COMMEMORATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Sh. Zivomov, section director of the Institute of Party History of the CPUz Central Committee, titled "Fervent Fighter." This political biography is published on the eighth anniversary of the date of birth of Akmal Ikramov, first secretary of the CPUz Central Committee from 1929 to 1937. Ikramov was born in 1898 in a Tashkent neighborhood into the family of a teacher at an old-style religious school. While still young he came under the influence of Russian workers, whose goals and revolutionary ideals had a profound effect on his complex, ideological development. After the death of his father in 1917 Ikramov began to advocate Bolshevik revolutionary ideas and attitudes toward the war among the local population. In February 1918 he was among the first of the local nationals to join the party.

Dissemination of socialist ideas was extremely difficult in those days due to the fierce opposition of clericals and feudals who still held most of the population under their sway. Moreover, resistance from foreign and local counterrevolutionaries, particularly the Basmachi bands, made this work dangerous. In 1919 Ikramov went to Namangan, where he propagated the new educational, cultural, and political ideas, without fear of these threats. By 1920 he was elected a delegate to the 8th All-Russian Congress of Deputies. His meeting and working with great figures like M.V. Frunze, V.V. Kuybyshev, Ya. E. Rudzutak, S.E. Gusev, and V.I. Nogin, had a profound effect on him. They sensed talent in Ikramov and helped him master Marxist-Leninist theory and party affairs. In 1921 he was elected executive secretary of the Turkestan CP Central Committee. After completing studies of the Sverdlov Communist University in Moscow in 1924 he was appointed a member of the Tashkent Bureau of the CPTr, and then executive secretary of the Tashkent Obkom. He served as a member of the Central Asian Bureau of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee from November 1924. At the first plenum of the CPUz Central Committee in February 1924 Ikramov was elected executive secretary. He was subsequently awarded an Order of the Red Labor Banner for his work on land and water reforms, and as a member of the republic commission for the liberation of women. From March 1926 he served as chairman of the Central Party Commission for Industrialization, and later of the Commission for Collectivizing Farms. In December 1929 Akmal Ikramov was elected first secretary of the CPUz

Central Committee. At that plenum he spoke on the tasks involved in achieving cotton independence in the USSR, and for his role in spurring Uzbek cotton farmers toward this goal was awarded the Order of Lenin in 1935.

Beside his party activities Ikramov also wrote on the experience of building socialism, beginning with his 1925 works "The Problem of Women in Uzbekistan," "Ideological Issues," and "On the Tasks of the Uzbek Communist Party and Young Communists in Carrying Out Land and Water Reforms." In these and subsequent works he showed an excellent command of Marxist-Leninist doctrines and an ideologically mature viewpoint.

The biographer characterizes Ikramov as a "loyal Leninist, militant communist, staunch internationalist, and outstanding child of the Uzbek people." The biography concludes: "The deeds of this loyal Leninist are countless. His name will be eternally preserved in the grateful heart of our people, and his works will be carried on. The people will never forget this loyal child who fought for its independence."

KASHKADARYA OBKOM CHIEF ON OUSTED OFFICIALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 2 September 1981 carries on pages 1-2 a 2,300-word interview with Mahmud Khudoyqulov, first secretary of the Kashkadarya Obkom, by special correspondent Yisquljon Khojamberdiyev titled "Man's Place in Life." In the course of this interview Khudoyqulov is asked to comment on leaders whose conduct is questionable. Khudoyqulov replies that there are unfortunately, too many such leaders. Recently, the obkom had to take harsh measures against B. Elboyev, former chairman of the Kashkadarya Obispolkom. Not only was Elboyev slack in the performance of his duties, but he had housing built for himself and his sons, and helped his brothers buy automobiles out-of-turn. Officials of the Kirov Raykom and Goriopolkom were aware of his actions, but did nothing about it. The obkom also removed and severely punished N. Hikmatov, former first secretary of the Shakhrisabz Raykom, for gross errors in the selection and placement of cadres, and J. Khushnazarov, former first secretary of the Nishan Raykom, for racial corruption. Khudoyqulov stresses that the obkom will henceforth be merciless toward those who violate party ethical standards and principles, engage in immodest behavior, duplicity, or bribe-taking, are lax in the performance of their duties, or morally harm the image of the party and communists. Elsewhere in the interview Khudoyqulov addresses problems of labor turnover and substandard cultural conditions in steppe areas.

Economics

TASHKENT GROWTH, CONSTRUCTION LINKED TO POLLUTION PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 8 September 1981, No. 37, page 2 carries a 3,300 word article titled "A Word About Tashkent." The article consists of an interview with Vohid Oslonovich Surinov, chairman of the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee. The interview covers a wide range of topics from the history of Tashkent and the celebration of the 500th jubilee, education and culture in the city to

industry and transportation. The last major issue area discussed is the growth of Tashkent and its relation to the problems of pollution and sanitation. It is estimated that the population of Tashkent in the year 2000 will be between 2.7 and 2.8 million. It is true that water and air purification apparatuses are in use in many places of the city. "For example, such devices installed at some plants have the power to purify 15,000 cubic meters of waste water per day. But it must be said that it cannot be claimed that all industrial enterprises are productively utilizing such devices. At some of them there are no water purifiers or if there are, they are not being appropriately used. For example, the Qoyliq Petroleum Base alone disposes of 330 cubic meters of dirty water daily. Because there is no such device as described above, the waste water is let out right into the Qorasuv. Or take the Tashkent Zoo which disposes 470 cubic meters of water in a day into the Salor."

The correspondent asks about canals which once existed in the city but which have been buried. In response to this Kozimov says, "It is true, there were such canals. But after the earthquake because the urban construction was carried out on a very large scale some of these canals were buried entirely, some were partially buried, while the rest were abandoned. This fact demonstrates that certain people in charge of construction and certain specialists usually take the easy way and blindly stick to the plans in the course of various construction projects. As a result, they say 'this is what is shown on the plan' and they bury canals and cut down trees. In their places they build a multistory building which sticks out. When the building is finished, they have a lot of trouble because they cannot bring water up to the building. The truth must be said that if one goes to some of the residential building projects, there is no tap water running. The water pipes have dried out."

IV FILM DEMONSTRATES NEED TO HARMONIZE ECONOMIC GROWTH WITH TRADITION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 9 September 1983, No 37 carries on page 6 a 400-word article by M. Kamelev titled "The Diamond Sash." The article reviews the recently produced three-part television film "The Diamond Sash." The film is based on the novel with the same name written by Uzbek writer Pirimqul Qodirov. The subject is the reconstruction of Tashkent. "Facing the heroes of the television film are such problems as the reconstruction of Tashkent and its water conduits, whether to build them based on the historically ancient courses or to build them entirely anew, and whether today it is necessary to respect customs or necessary to refute them."

WATER RESOURCES MINISTER ON COMPUTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 3,000-word article by Dzhurabekov, UzSSR minister of Land reclamation and water resources, titled "Management and the Computer." Dzhurabekov describes a tri-level computer management system of republic water resources that is being introduced within ministry departments. The upper level consists of the present computer management system in republic water resources, the middle level controls oblast water resources, and the

lower level monitors all technical processes of management. The upper level has been using the "EEM-Yes-1033" and "SM-3" computers since 1980 to carry out 224 basic tasks such as management of water resources, regulating the irrigation system, and keeping records and accounts. Now a hierarchical computer network is being built around the "Yes-EEM" and "UVK-SM" computers and on-site telemechanical equipment. With the launching of the "AP-70" installation the exchange of information between the Tashkent and Samarkand data processing centers has begun. In cooperation with the computer management system of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the republic system the ministry intends to create a single management center that will carry out all its basic tasks. A series of measures aimed at implementing this system were approved by the All-Union Ministry at last year's conference on computer management systems held in Tashkent.

The middle level of the new system will include the operations of the Zarafshan-ASU, whose "M-430" computer complex has carried out such functions as prediction of changes in river water volume and its utilization and distribution through the irrigation network in Samarkand Oblast since 1975. Another component of this level is the Fergana automated management system, which was put into operation by the "Uzgiptovodkhoz" Planning and Research Institute to regulate water resources in Andizhan and Namangan Oblasts, the Great Fergana Canal, and all hydroameliorative networks in the Fergana Valley. Presently, the "UVK-SM-4" and "TM-120-1" computers are being installed here.

At the lower level the "Uzvodpriboravtomatika" Planning and Design Technology Bureau is producing a standard automated system of operational management processes for all hydroameliorative systems subordinate to the ministry, including the system of the Miyankal-Khatirchi Technical Complex, where the "Elektron-60" and "UVK-SM-4" computers are being installed.

Jorabekov remarks that much remains to be done in the use of computers. The ministry must update equipment such as the "morally and physically outdated 'EEM-M-4030'" used in the Zarafshan computer management system. Last year, installation of the modernized "UVK-SM-4" and the "EEM-Yes-1035" began here. In addition, assistance is needed from appropriate organizations to speed up installation of the Tashkent-Karmana telephone line which is expected to play an important role in improving water resources in Navoi Oblast. Finally, centralized equipment servicing shops for "SM" computer complexes must be organized.

GEOGRAPHY INSTITUTE URGED FOR WATER, LABOR STUDIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Dr Zivovuddin Akramov, professor of geography, titled "Scientific Progress." Akramov argues that a republic geography institute should be founded for the study of problems of environmental protection, water resources, and labor and production forces. A major problem is the growing water shortage due both to incorrect utilization of the environment and to excessive utilization of water by the national economy. Because the water level of the Aral Sea has dropped 9 meters considerable areas have turned into dry land, 80 percent of it salt marsh. Salt crystals carried by

the wind are contributing to the salinization of irrigated and pasture lands in the Karakalpak ASSR. Moreover, the Amudarya and Syrdarya Rivers, which used to bring 12 million tons of salt to the Aral Sea annually, are now leaving this salt on irrigated lands and places where runoff water accumulates. At the same time, incorrect use of water during irrigation results in excessive runoff to collectors, swamps, and drainage canals, which in turn increases the salt content of the rivers. Presently, the salt content of Syrdarya water in the lower reaches due to runoff from the Fergana Valley, the Hungry Steppe, and the Tashkent Valley, reaches 3 grams per liter, which makes farming in this area difficult. The same situation is taking place in the Amudarya. Akramov proposes that a part of this runoff water be diverted to the Amudarya delta to grow feed grain crops for summer pastures and, at the same time, to prevent this area from turning into a wasteland. Presently, 4-5 cubic kilometers drainage water along the lower Amudarya is flowing into the sands and marshes where it evaporates or is absorbed.

Akramov notes that one of the most positive trends in current geography is the analysis of social problems that are integrally related to economic problems, such as population growth and distribution of labor resources. Growth of population and labor resources is higher in Uzbekistan than in European republics, Kazakhstan, and Kirgizstan. Between 1970-1983 the republic population has grown from 11.8 to 17 million, an increase of 44 percent, compared with a 12 percent growth overall in the USSR. Although Uzbekistan generally has surplus labor some of its oblasts, economic sectors, and enterprises suffer labor shortages. The republic State Labor Committee is working to rationally distribute and place the labor force, to move labor from oblasts and rayons with a surplus to those with a shortage, and to supply enterprises with sufficient labor. However, the pace and volume of this work do not meet today's needs. It is projected that the population of Uzbekistan will reach 29-30 million by the year 2000. This growth, along with intensified industrial development and an increasing water shortage that will limit the expansion of reclaimed land, will create a number of problems. Another area of concern is the territorial placement of production forces. Presently, industrial enterprises are being built on a scientific basis, but the effect of former negative trends in placement is still being felt. Today, 40 percent of all industrial production in Uzbekistan is in Tashkent Oblast where only 23 percent of the population lives. A similar ratio exists for the Fergana Valley. Industrial development in an oblast depends on the existence of fuel, raw materials, and labor resources. Geographers can help determine which oblasts are suited to such development and which to the formation of agroindustrial complexes.

Akramov states that problems of population growth and distribution of labor and production forces are fundamentally geographical problems whose solution depends on geographical analysis. He expresses regret that "we do not have a scientific research institute for geography, a special scientific center that would make it possible to collectively solve at a high level complex problems of such great significance for the national economy. The need to coordinate various geographical investigations, to broaden their volume and improve their quality, has long since placed on the agenda the issue of forming a central geographical institute in our republic. One of the most urgent problems of today is to consolidate small and branch geographical centers and to

the Department of Geography of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, the Glaciology Section of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics imeni H.M. Abdullayev, the Scientific Research Laboratory for Problems in Population Studies of Tashkent State University, and the Department of Karst Studies of the "Gidroiingeo" Scientific Production Union, and to turn them into a large geographical scientific center for the solution of problems of the national economy."

TASHKENT UNIVERSITY PRORECTOR ON SPECIALIST NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Prof A. Azizkhonov, prorektor of Tashkent State University and chairman of the University Znaniye Chapter, titled "Finding the Way to Hearts." Following a description of the activities of the university's Znaniye organization Azizkhonov discusses needs for specialists in the national economy. There is a need to train specialists in the agricultural sector and in sectors connected to the agroindustrial complex. Specialist-short fields include entomology, microbiology, ichthyology, hydrobiology, parasitology, agrochemistry, soil science, and biological methods of plant protection. Increasingly, enterprises and organizations are drawing up requirement lists which make it possible for planning organizations to project training needs. Unfortunately, young graduates sometimes leave universities and find their slots already filled at the enterprises that asked for them. As a result young specialists go from one enterprise to another, and thus begins an inclination toward turnover.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES TOLD TO MEET CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 September 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Sacred Obligation." The editorial states that too many industrial enterprises are failing to meet contracts for delivery of products at the time and in the volume indicated. As a result 218 million rubles fewer products were produced in the republic during the first 7 months of 1983. The largest shortfalls are in the cotton cleaning, local, light, and food industries. Nonfulfillment or underfulfillment of contract obligations by one enterprise negatively affects operations at another. Even though fines are imposed on such enterprises it is impossible to set operations right through fines. Rather, measures aimed at intensifying production, developing the organization of labor, and strengthening labor discipline, must be imposed. Labor collectives must fill contract orders in the indicated time, quantity and quality. Manifestations of rigid administration and localism, which are gross violations of state and plan discipline, must be fought. Additional measures must be taken by planning and supply organs to improve the balance of volume of material and equipment resources and to strengthen ties between those who deliver goods and their consumers. Meeting contract obligations must be taken as a basic yardstick for evaluating the performance of ministries and collectives, and their leaders, and as a basic prerequisite for awarding pay incentives. Party committees, soviet and economic organs must be more demanding toward those responsible for prompt deliveries.

SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES PASS UP HIGHER EDUCATION TO BECOME SHEPHERDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 27 August 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by U. Quvonshova (head of Young Shepherds Brigade, Kolkhoz imeni Lenin) titled "Giving Great Love Toward the Trade." The article is by a gold medal graduate of a secondary school who claims that she and a classmate (also recipient of the gold medal) passed up the opportunity to enter the higher educational institution of their choice. Given the shortage of shepherds, their entire class pledged instead to take care of livestock. They formed four brigades to take care of lambs. Quvonshova will do her higher education by correspondence. The kolkhoz has created good living conditions for her brigade: they built a house with a portable generator, a television and a radio. Films are brought frequently and books can be ordered through a mobile library.

REPUBLIC INDUSTRIES FAIL TO MEET SALES PLANS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word economic report titled "The Decisive Link." The report states that republic industry met its 8-month plan by 102 percent, while production volume rose 4.8 percent and labor productivity 1.9 percent over the same period of last year. Nonetheless, 61 industrial enterprises failed to meet their sales plans, resulting in a shortfall of 79.1 million rubles in goods. This situation is especially serious at enterprises of the republic Ministry of the Food Industry. The report attributes the problem to poor organization of labor and fluctuations in the production rate.

OIL AND GAS WORKERS DAY MARKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 September 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word item published in conjunction with Oil and Gas Workers Day titled "On the Fuel Lines." The item reports that since the beginning of 1983 gas industry workers produced 100 million cubic meters of gas over plan, and dispatched to consumers more than 50,000 tons condensate. Moreover, pipelayers laid 500 kilometers of new pipe, which will make it possible to gasify 38,000 apartments. The item states that the future of the oil and gas industry looks bright.

Social and Cultural Affairs

UZBEK POLICE MUSEUM DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 3 August 1983, No. 32 carries on page 6 a 1,000-word article by Ashurali Arayev titled "Militant Song of the Walls." The article reports on the "Museum of the History and Militant Fame of the Uzbek Soviet Police." This museum, which belongs to the UzSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, is located on Tashkent's Yoldash Okhunbobayev Street. The author quotes the director of the museum, senior inspector of the UzSSR Internal Affairs Ministry's Educational Office, Police Lt Col Mirzanazar Karimov, as saying that it was difficult to collect all the materials for the museum. "The reason was that

The historical documents and materials were in various places. We went to see well-known at Tashkent and fraternal republics. We received needed advice from them. The museum was opened on 9 November 1974." The individual halls of the museum are described briefly. One is concerned with the early years of the police in the USSR, a second deals with the years of World War II, the third has exhibits on various branches of the police such as the GAI [State Automobile Inspectorate] inspectors, transport police, guards and the close helper of the police, the Druzhina. Another hall contains art work dedicated to the history of the organs. A memorial hall has an eternal flame for police killed during service; the pictures of such individuals hang on the wall. This hall is used for giving certification to students of the republic police schools and Republics awarding in ceremonies. Meetings are frequently held [?in this hall] with students. The director of the museum points to the need for more space for the exhibits. Jorayev supports the director's suggestion that a general plan of [entire] building be given to the museum.

MEMORIAL FIGHT AGAINST VESTIGES OF PAST URGED

REPORTED BY Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 September 1983
[The following is a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The Vital Force of Tradition."] The editorial notes that new Soviet customs and traditions, as well as some older customs imbued with modern content, possess great importance for cultural work. When properly observed, such customs as honoring military and labor veterans, handing passports to youths or seeing them off in military service, marking gold and silver marriage anniversaries, and celebrating the Navroz ["spring"] Festival at the start of the farming year, all contribute to making life more beautiful and meaningful. Bad customs, on the other hand, have a negative effect on the spiritual world of people. One of the examples of these is the excessive celebration and consumption of food and alcohol at wedding parties. Such parties are very frequent in Uychi Rayon of Tashkent Oblast, where party and soviet officials take no action against them. For example, recently a kolkhoz official held a wedding party that lasted 4 days. Many people stayed at this party despite the fact that the farm's production plan had not been fulfilled for 7 years. In fact, the kolkhoz administration and party organization also attended. The editorial states that such customs and traditions must not compromise in their struggle against customs that are completely opposed to the interests of society. Although it is impossible not to practice ancient, popular customs, one must not allow them to justify their greed, laziness, and self-interest. Such customs provide convenient excuses for individuals who greatly harm the country, increase their personal wealth through all sorts of illegal means, and contribute very little to the society. This is why the struggle against vestiges of the past remains one of the most urgent tasks. The energy of all party and kolkhoz and communists must be aimed at fighting these harmful ills. Party organizations, cultural establishments, and mass media and propaganda organs must increase educational work among the masses and strengthen their role in their life in order to speed up the eradication of such customs and other "pathetic vestiges of the past."

WRITER DEBATES RISING PHILISTINISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 26 September 1983 carries on page 5 a 2,900-word article by Otkir Hoshimov titled "'I Am Not You.'" Hoshimov fashions this article as a reply to two letters to the editor. One letter asks whether having a nicely decorated apartment and rare books is philistinism, while the other letter asks whether pilfering, bribe-taking, and embezzlement, is philistinism or self-interest.

When does owning things become philistinism? After all, the party strives to increase the prosperity of the people. Hoshimov considers the chief characteristic of the philistine to be that he would exchange any spiritual thing for a material thing and count himself fortunate to be able to do so. Philistinism is an old attitude that has not died out in the country. Part of the reason for this is that after the deprivations of World War II people naturally wanted to dress, eat, and live better, and the party tried to satisfy these desires. Some people wanted more; specifically, they wanted their children to have everything, to never know even the slightest want. Often, this otherwise noble desire is an excuse for philistinism. The philistine wants what others can't share; for example, a master art work in his home, although he doesn't know anything about art. The philistine may own rare books to give himself a cultivated appearance, or merely because the books are an investment. Philistinism is one of the alarming trends in wedding ceremonies. Many fathers attempt to prove their worth by providing large dowries for their daughters or sumptuous wedding parties for their sons, and wind up heavily in debt. Such excess is also seen at many mourning ceremonies where the bereaved is given gifts of money that add up to thousands of rubles. Hoshimov also cites as an example of gross philistinism a grave in a city cemetery where a son erected a marble slab to his father. Hoshimov also feels that philistinism can crop up in the growing desire, especially in rural areas, to own a car. A man works hard for 12 months and buys a car, and yet brings grief to his children. Because frequently the family lives in a shack without floors and doesn't even have a refrigerator.

At the base of philistinism lies self-interest, that is, placing one's interests above those of society. Often this is cloaked by the slogan "My children shall not want for anything." Children who have everything begin to sense themselves superior to their mates. Or, their parents tell them not to talk to so-and-so because so-and-so is not their equal. If another has something then one must have something better. Can a child who grows up in such an environment finish school, go to an institute, and become a good specialist? Hoshimov feels that the child could become a murderer instead of a doctor, a bribe-taker instead of a lawyer. Another harmful aspect of philistinism is egoism. While the philistine is never apathetic toward an opportunity that enhances his own interests he is indifferent toward situations that do no harm to him, whether it is a pickpocket on the bus or someone stealing bricks from a construction site.

Hoshimov concludes that the basic philosophy of the philistine is: "I am a unique person. I am not you! My children are not your children. We are

different people." In recent years the fever of this disease has begun to subside in the town.

GREATER ATTENTION DEMANDED FOR WORKERS' LETTERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 September 1983 carried on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "There's a Human Being Behind the Letter." The editorial points out that recent years have witnessed changes in the content and character of workers' letters to higher and local organs. Issues of general party and state significance are raised, opinions about the domestic and foreign policies of the party are expressed, and proposals and advice on ways to increase productivity and eliminate shortcomings are offered. However, various quarters approach these letters with indifference and neglect. Often, they treat these letters with formalism, which results in their being resubmitted to higher organizations. The republic's Ministries of Trade, Communications, Health and Consumer Services, as well as some oblast and rayon procurator and court organs, are paying inadequate attention to workers' needs. Leaders of various party, soviet, and economic organizations in Samarkand, Fergana, Kashkadarya, and Navoi Oblasts, permit procrastination in working with letters, superficial replies, and lateness in making decisions on petitions and complaints. In conclusion, the editorial demands that party, soviet, and economic organs take harsh disciplinary measures against those who approach this work in a formalistic manner.

SOVIET WRITERS RESPECT ABROAD FOR UZBEK LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 2 August 1982, No 33 carries on pages 1 and 7, a 1,700-word article titled "Our Perceptions of Uzbek Literature." The article consists of an interview given to Mikhail Oskerskiy by the Russian literary critic and scholar Valentin Oskerskiy Oskerskiy who is at present on a creative trip to Uzbekistan. Oskerskiy notes that he recently reviewed the materials of the 1971 international symposium held in Madrid by the World Association of Literary Criticism. The Uzbek author Pirimkul Odilov participated in it. The topic of the symposium was "Literature of Minority Peoples in Multinational States." While representatives of such countries as France, Great Britain and Belgium talked about the fate of culture in the age of demise of minority peoples' languages, the opinions of such Soviet participants as Yuriy Suraytsev and Pirimkul Odilov sketched the opposite picture.

Oskerskiy says that he, a Russian critic, became interested in the literature of the minority peoples because of the Soviet literature's multinational character. As for Uzbek literature in particular, Oskerskiy became interested in it when, as a finishing Leningrad State University, he began to work in the International Department of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and was sent in 1968 to Uzbekistan to participate in the Tashkent Conference of Asian and African Writers. "This conference clearly showed the high authority in the international arena of Uzbek literature." The next time he was able to take leave from work, Oskerskiy returned to Uzbekistan, traveled around and established personal contacts with Uzbek writers. Oskerskiy speaks highly of examples of Soviet collections of recent decades, and devotes considerable attention to

historical fiction. He notes that some writers and critics, however, depart from a social-class position in discussing the past. A scholar writing in *NASH SOVREMENNIK* even claimed that "tsarist Russia was not a prison of the peoples." "If we are to believe the words of this scholar expressing his own interpretation of Lenin's description, in the past there was no kind of class oppression or national oppression. Nazir Safarov's novels 'Navroz' (Navruz) and 'Momaqaldiraq' (Thunder) artistically negate this assertion, in particular, [the fact] that tsarist Russia was a prison of the peoples is realistically depicted." With regard to Uzbek literary criticism, Oskot-skiy says that "while the voice of Uzbek criticism is heard on the All-Union platform, it is not at a sufficient level."

NEW UZBEK-LANGUAGE MANUAL OF OLD TURKIC LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 19 August 1983, No 34 carries on page 5 a 700-word article by N. Rahmonov and B. Tokhliyev titled "Bold Step in Soviet Turcology." The article reviews the new publication "Qadimqi Turkiy Tili" (Old Turkic Language), a manual of old Turkic written by Gh. Abdurahmonov and A. Rustamov. The book was printed by Tashkent's Oqituvchi Publishers in 1982. Besides sections on phonetics, graphics, morphology and syntax, the book has an introduction which discusses some theoretical questions. In particular, it is noted that the old Turkic written literary language came into being on the basis of a common oral literary language for many Turkic tribes. The authors note the great difficulty which has been inherent in the study of these literary monuments and conclude that the publication of this manual "is a bold step in the development of turcology in Uzbekistan, and particularly in treating the old Turkic institutions in a more serious, scientific-historical manner."

LIBRARY LIBRARIES LEAVE MUCH TO BE DESIRED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 19 August 1983, No 34 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by Ashuralla Jorayev titled "Key to the Spiritual Treasure." The article presents a picture of USSR libraries and although there are some bright spots, the general picture is dismal. In the introduction to the article, Jorayev states that there are 16,000 libraries in the republic with a total collection of 80,837,700 volumes. Of the libraries, 5,724 are mass universal libraries, 1,072 are trade union libraries, 6,632 are school libraries and 349 are village libraries. Considerable attention is given in the article to the VASKH State Library (Imeni Navoi). Its collection has over 4.5 million volumes; it has 18 reading rooms and over 30,000 patrons. But this library has many serious problems. Most of the collection is in another building and orders sent to the VASKH to track down the books are stored. Orders take 2, 3 or even 4 days to fill. Sometimes books cannot be found at all. The system for use of catalogues is very cramped. The figure of 20,000 patrons is actually quite small for a state library. It has been over 10 years since a plan for a new library has been adopted and the foundation laid. The construction has dragged on for various reasons. Another weak spot concerning the Navoi Library concerns cadre. There are 284 people working in the library; 140 have a higher education and 60 have a secondary specialized education.

but only 128 are people from the library science field. In conclusion, Jorayev calls for finding ways to quickly put an end to the various shortcomings.

The picture of oblast libraries is also generally not a positive one. As for village libraries, "to tell the truth there is very little work worthy of praise in this field."

On a related topic, Jorayev says that some books are not published in the same size editions which are indicated in publication plans. At the end of the article Jorayev returns to the question of cadre. The Tashkent State Institute of Culture is the institution which supplies the republic with cadre with higher education in this field. "But while the number graduating the Library Science Faculty is large, there is no quality. When we were in most libraries we encountered specialists who did not know the simple work process of the library."

REGULAR CHAT INITIATED ON 'SPEECH CULTURE'

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 19 August 1981, No 34 carries on page 5 a 900-word article by Alibek Rustamov titled "Lessons of Speech Culture." The article initiates a new series of articles which will concern "speech culture." The introduction from the editor says that beginning with this issue the newspaper will regularly print Professor Alibek Rustamov's articles "Lessons of Speech Culture." "Our goal in this is to further raise our skill in using language through studying words' historical and modern form and meaning, through more profoundly understanding our cultural heritage, and through learning the achievements and shortcomings of our speech. Rustamov indicates that the lessons in the paper will deal with concrete words and expressions. He calls for reader participation. "Therefore, you, dear ones, must write us questions and critical ideas about language, and thoughts about speech culture." Rustamov promises to try to answer every question. For those answers he cannot find he plans to ask the public because "there are very many words and expressions unknown to specialists which are on the lips of the people." Rustamov says that those people are wrong who say that a word does not exist just because they have never heard of it; this applies whether the word is old or new, a word from the language itself or a borrowed word.

OBSTACLE TO ADAPTING STAGES PLAYS IN RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 19 August 1981, No 34 carries on page 6 a 1,600-word article titled "Let Every Performance Be a Discovery." The article consists of an interview with chief producer of the Surkhan-Darya Oblast Theater of Drama and Comedy Mansur Beldurov. One of the topics touched upon concerns the Russian-language adaptations introduced by the theater. The theater has staged four plays in Russian. The correspondent asks, "This was not accomplished so easily, was it?" The producer admits that the first play, M. Boyzhikoyev's "Bride and Groom" took 6 months of preparation. "We had quite a hard time; anyway, playing a work in another language doesn't just happen on its own. In the later ones we have been improving." Following this the correspondent asks, "How do

the audiences look at this?" Ravshanov: "First of all I must say that these works came about due to the needs of the audience. Sometimes representatives of our city's other nationalities would come to our performances and ask us to translate our works. Then we had the idea of putting works on in Russian. Today we have a series of such performances. The audience views them with great interest. Now it is our intention to stage Uzbek plays in Russian. This will increase our actors' skill and acquaint Russian audiences better with our national dramaturgy." Ravshanov indicates future plans to turn his theater into an "experimental theater" staging works both in Uzbek and Russian.

NEED TO SPREAD FOLKLORE THROUGH MEDIA, MEETINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 26 August 1983, No 35 carries on page 7 a 200-word article titled "Let's Propagandize Oral Folk Creations." The article reports on a regular meeting at the Oral Folk Creation Council under the UzSSR Writers' Union. Yusuf Sultonov spoke about the tasks facing the republic television and radio, recording studios, publishers and periodical press in the area of propagandizing oral folk creations and epics.

RESEARCH AIDS MANUFACTURE OF MATERIALS FOR MONUMENT RESTORATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 3 August 1983, No 32 carries on page 6 a 600-word article by Abdujabbar Yahvov (Architect of the Uzbekistan Scientific-Research and Project Institute of Cultural Monument Reconstruction) titled "Tiles Brought To Life." The article reports on research in Uzbekistan to develop materials used in restoration of ancient cultural monuments. Construction materials for restoration have begun to be produced in ceramics departments of special scientific reconstruction-production workshops. In 1979, the state opened a scientific research department under the Uzbekistan Scientific-Research and Project Institute of Cultural Monument Reconstruction. The scholars of this department collaborate with specialists of scientific-production workshops organized in a number of cities around the republic. Yahvov stresses that Uzbek women are taking an important role in this work.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH SCHOOL TO TRAIN MONUMENT RESTORERS

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 36, 2 Sep 83 p 2

[Letter excerpt from A. Toshpulatov]

[Text] It would be desirable to open an uchilishche preparing masters to restore the ancient monuments of Bukhara. Because there is a shortage of restoration masters not just in Bukhara, but in other places, too.

UZBEK POET CALLS FOR TEACHING OLD UZBEK LANGUAGE IN SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 28 September 1983, No 39 carries on page 4 a 1,800 word interview with Uzbek

poet Abdulla Oripov titled "Don't Joke With the Heart of Mankind." One of the questions which Oripov discusses is the place of traditional styles in contemporary Uzbek literature. "Our discussion at this point can take on a controversial tone. The task of literature is not 'March in Place!' but 'forward!' But there is also a general rule: that new generations should not trample on the culture which existed before. When Mayakovskiy introduced new harmonies with revolutionary spirit he always turned to Pushkin and recognized his debt to him."

Another area which Oripov addresses concerns raising the level of the Uzbek reader. In this regard one of his comments is "It is not easy to cultivate a higher level of reader. But let me mention certain matters related to this. It is necessary to teach the old Uzbek language and orthography in the schools and educational institutions. Likewise, it is necessary to further improve instruction of Russian and foreign languages. This is also necessary for every man to know himself." Still another subject which the interview touches upon is oral folk art--the epics. Oripov says that people become as excited about hearing the kahkhihi poets as they do upon seeing the Registan. "They also come to us from ancient times."

SERIOUS PROBLEMS OF PUBLISHING INDUSTRY OF UzSSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OLBKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 26 September 1963, No. 19 carries on page 7 a 700-word article titled "Writer-Publisher-Janner." The article reports on an open party meeting of the UzSSR Writers' Union Party Organization held on 20 September. A report was given by Secretary of the Republic Writers' Union Sa'dulla Karomatov. Among the information contained in Karomatov's report are the following: Chafur Ghulom Publishers are being publishing books in Russian in the series "Soviet Uzbek Prose" and "Soviet Uzbek Poetry." There are plans to publish, through the efforts of the republic writers' union, a 30-volume series "Uzbek Classical Literature" both in Russian and Uzbek.

The graphic work and design of books are not appropriate to the taste and demands of today's reader. "Serious work is not being conducted in order to increase and develop graphic artists."

"There are many good talented writers in our republic. Their works cannot be found on the stands at bookstores. But the publishers do not provide editions of these authors' best works in excess of 30,000 to 60,000 copies."

Publishing plans of publishers are frequently altered. Sometimes different books are published than what had been planned. Meanwhile, the publication of some books delays for 4-5 years. Karomatov also notes that publishers are not studying the demands of the reading public sufficiently and that little attention is being given to the holding of readers' conferences and meetings with writers and readers in the local areas.

GEOGRAPHY LESSONS SHOULD BE USED TO TEACH RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, TOO

[Editorial Report] Tashkent O'QITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 6 August 1983 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Hamidulla Hasnov (Doctor of Geographic Sciences, professor of Tashkent State University) titled "Russian Language Exercises in Geography Lessons." In the article the author urges geography teachers in native language schools to use opportunities to improve pupils' knowledge of Russian. He claims that "teaching pupils the Russian language is not the work just of the teachers of this subject, but rather, teachers of all subjects must make their contribution to this. This cooperation particularly applies to geographers." This does not mean that geography teachers need to teach Russian rules and grammar, but rather they should teach pupils to understand Russian words used on maps. Through the Russian language exercises in geography lessons the productivity of both geography lessons and Russian language lessons is increased. "At the same time it serves goals of international upbringing and makes a certain contribution to them." "Russian language exercises do not take so much time, and proceed in the course of work, in comparative fashion [yol-yolakay, problem taqqoslash tarzida davom etadi]. That is, they do not interfere with learning geography. It is just necessary that the teacher himself properly prepare for these useful activities and thoroughly know the recommended vocabulary."

CALL TO IMPROVE UZBEK PHYSICS TERMINOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent O'QITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 13 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by R.B. Bekjonov (Honored Figure of Science of Uzbekistan, chairman of the Physics Department of the Educational-Methodological Council of the UzSSR Ministry of Education, corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, professor) and O.I. Ahmadjonov (Docent of Tashkent Polytechnic Institute imeni Abu Rayhon Beruniy) titled "Physics and Terminology." The article addresses a variety of questions concerning appropriate ways to express equivalents for Russian physics terms in Uzbek. One of the matters the authors discuss is literal translations into Uzbek from Russian terms. Sometimes the Uzbek equivalent produced by a word for word translation is not clear. Even though some people have become accustomed to using such terms, the authors of the present article feel better ones should be found. "It must also be noted in particular that in discussions, even when it has been proven that the variant of a certain physics term used now is not correct, sometimes colleagues say 'This variant of the term has been assimilated; even if the term does not explain the precise meaning, we have learned to imagine the meaning it is based on, so even if it's not so correct, let's use the terms which are widespread.'" Bekjonov and Ahmadjonov say that they understand the terms, but we must not forget that the continued use of these terms impedes the learning of pupils.

EDUCATORS HEAR CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent O'QITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 27 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word article titled "Amidst Liberty and Efficiency." The article is devoted to the August conference of educators held in Tashkent. At the plenary sessions a thorough analysis was given to the state of

providing pupils education and upbringing, and the most advanced experiences of schools, preschool educational institutions and extracurricular institutions in their work. Known party secretaries gave reports on "The Tasks of Workers of People's Education Toward Strengthening Ideological and Mass-Political Work in Schools and Vocational Technical Education Institutions on the Basis of the Resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum"; heads of rayon departments of people's education gave reports on "The Results of the 1982-83 School Year and the Tasks of Teachers' Collectives of Schools, Preschool Institutions, and Extracurricular Institutions Towards Further Improvement of the Upbringing of the Younger Generation."

DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION DISCUSSES SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent DOLYUVOCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 31 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word article by V. Baril'nikov (UzSSR first deputy minister of education) titled "Memories of the New School Year." In this article the UzSSR deputy minister of education provides some information about republic schools as of the beginning of the new school year. According to preliminary information, there will be 4,012,000 children at school desks in the republic on 1 September. Baril'nikov claims that the general education boarding school plays an important role in the republic's educational system. There are over 60 such schools with 22,000 pupils. The number of boarding schools in the republic with enriched Russian programs has reached 12. During the summer, major repairs were done in 1,574 of the republic schools and regular repairs were done in 5,915 of them. Almost 70 percent of the pupils in the republic schools study in the first shift. Classes have been divided into groups everywhere for foreign language and labor lessons, and in national [nationality] schools for Russian language lessons. There are over 55,000 more pupils in preparatory classes than there were in 1980. There will be 1.4 million pupils in schools with extended days. Over 500,000 pupils of upper classes yearly receive professional training in major areas of the republic economy. Of the 250,000 teachers in the day general education schools, nearly 700,000 have a higher education.

NEW BRANCH OF PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE OPENS IN NAVOI

TASHKENT DOLYUVOCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 31 Aug 83 p 3

[UZBEK Report: "Teacher To Be Prepared in Navoi, Too"]

[Note: A new branch of the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute (nami) [name] has opened in the city of Navoi. It is planned to accept 200 young men and women to the branch's 2 departments--evening and correspondence. The branch will prepare primary grade teachers and teacher of Uzbek and Russian languages, mathematics, and several technical subjects. There are many graduates of middle schools among those finishing secondary schools. They are beginning studies on the instructions of kolchozes and sovkhozes.

FACTS, FIGURES ON UzSSR EDUCATION

Tashkent OBITUVCHILAR GAZETASI In Uzbek 31 Aug 83 p 3

["Facts and Figures"]

[Text] On 1 September of the 1983-84 school year 7,540 schools will be operating. In the new school year there will be 4,012,000 pupils studying in all schools of the republic educational system.

Over 1.36 million children will be brought up in groups and schools with extended days. This comprises 38.6 percent of the pupils in grades 1-8. Of the graduates of the 8th grade of republic general education schools, 247,000 will continue their studies in order to receive a secondary education.

There will be 87,580 young men and women undertaking studies in worker-youth schools, 67,050 in village youth schools and 47,360 by correspondence and [Yatnab oq ydigan maktablarda].

Boarding schools have been established at 491 [regular day] schools; 15,700 children live and are raised in them.

There are 21,906 pupils being raised in boarding schools and 4,590 being raised in 30 hours of children.

In the 306 children's music schools of the republic, 74,980 children are becoming acquainted with the world of beauty.

There will be 13,650 students and 44,710 pupils on 1 September 1983 in Uzbekistan's pedagogical institutes and vocational schools.

In 7 months of this year, general education schools with places for 38,818 pupils and preschool institutions with 15,835 places financed from all sources were handed over for use.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN NAMANGAN OBLAST

Tashkent OBITUVCHILAR GAZETASI In Uzbek 31 Aug 83 p 3, 600 words

[E. Ahmedov (director of Namangan Oblast Department of People's Education): "Attention is Being Raised"]

[Excerpts] Last school year 311,007 laborers' children received an education in 504 general education schools of our oblast. A Russian language day was declared in all of these schools once a week. On this day everyone spoke only in Russian. Moreover, primary military education, and in some schools physical education lessons, are conducted in Russian.

In our work we rely heavily on the schools with the enriched Russian language curriculum and the experience of the teachers there; at present pupils are

teaching two second mother tongue in this fashion at his schools at the utmost. In the course of the near future we will double their number.

Medical talks, a summer seminar (study seminar) will be opened at the School of Higher Qualification Improvement Institute for teachers of schools studying in the enriched Russian language curriculum, and a consultation work will be carried out under rayon and city pedagogical cabinets. The Russian language schools are equipped with language labs in 165 schools; in the near future this will increase by another 60.

UNION MINISTRY MINISTER ON NEW SCHOOL YEAR

[AFFIRMED Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Issue 1 September 1983 contains on page 2 a 1,000 word article by S. Shermatkhamedov, USSR minister of education, titled "First Bell." The minister reviews the status and main accomplishments in conjunction with the beginning of the new school year. More than 5 million students will attend the 1,540 secondary schools, universities, the ministry. Nearly 230,000 students who have completed 8th grade will continue study in daytime public education schools, and another 200,000 students in correspondence schools and schools for working and rural youths. Also, 16,000 children will study in 491 new internat schools, between the total of such children to 22,000. There will be 13,500 students in secondary institutes and 15,000 in pedagogical colleges. Some 75,000 will begin studying at 406 music schools for children. One of the goals of the ministry is to further develop Russian language study and teaching, an area in which various shortcomings exist. Shermatkhamedov remarks that the task of educating youth to be patriots and internationalists requires that Russian learning be first-rate everywhere. He further notes that the first lesson to be given in all classes of all schools will be a Peace Lesson. Teachers will use materials of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 10th anniversary of the 10th anniversary of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and joint statements released at meetings of socialist countries. Teachers must also remember that their patriotic obligations include studying well, taking part in social and political work, and preparing themselves for service in the Soviet Army.

EXERCISES CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT

[AFFIRMED Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Issue 2 September 1983 contains on page 4 a 700-word article by Doctor and Candidate of Medicine M. Trakhter, head director of the Uzbekistan Scientific Research Institute for Geriatrics, titled "Two Heart, Blood Pressure and Medicine." Trakhter reviews the state of geriatrics in conjunction with the opening of the field of geriatrics in Tashkent. The Geriatrics Institute, which was opened in 1978, has engaged in research on the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of cardiovascular diseases. In addition to the institute, dispensaries operate in Tashkent, Chirchik, Bishkek, and Syrdarya oblasts, and there are nearly 100 geriatric offices and 30 sub-district emergency units. Trakhter cites a study conducted in a clinic of Tashkent City that found one of every 10 people over 40 had suffered from a transient and one of every four hypertension.

High blood pressure was found even among secondary school students. Members of the Institute have studied preventive measures for such cases, and have also focused on the effectiveness of drugs made from plants and of other drugs in the treatment of these diseases.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT ON TASHKENT BIMILLENNIUM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 September 1991 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word article by O. Sodiqov, president and academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Light From Lenin's Lamp." Published in conjunction with the 2,000th jubilee of Tashkent the article focuses on the development of Tashkent as a scientific center through Russian support and guidance. Sodiqov states that after the subordination of Tashkent to Russia had freed the city from medieval oppression, "a new stage in the spiritual development of its population began under the influence of Russian culture. New schools were opened, secular sciences began to be taught, and societies were formed for the study of literature, anthropology, and ethnography. Central Asian peoples were brought into close contact with the carriers of the revolutionary ideals of Marx, Engels and Lenin. After the Revolution, Lenin signed a decree to establish a state university in the city, and dispatched a trainload of Russian scholars "to spread enlightenment in the region and awaken the children of the [local nationalities] with the masterly world of knowledge." With the establishment of this university and thousands of schools and the eradication of illiteracy science made great progress. In the darkest days of World War II the Soviet government decreed the formation of the USSR Academy of Sciences which today is the scientific headquarters of the republic. Sodiqov cites various examples of cooperation with fraternal republics in education and scientific research as proof of "the triumph of the socialist regime, the Leninist nationality policy, and the cultural reconstruction of Soviet republics."

MEMBER DONT HEADS LIST OF TASHKENT FACTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 September 1991 carries on page 1 a 300-word item on the 2,000th jubilee of Tashkent titled "Facts and Figures." The item states:

- "Before the First World War there were 250 mosques and 12 madrasahs in the old city of Tashkent,
- "When the USSR was formed in 1924 there were 105 secondary schools in the city, with more than 20,000 students,
- "The number of public education schools in the city has reached 265. There are 107,000 students obtain the fundamentals of science in them,
- "Besides these there are also seven specialized secondary school-universities. More than 51,000 children are studying in the city's 24 trade and technical schools,
- "Tashkent is a city of higher educational establishments. The number of universities and institutes here is 10, and 151,000 people obtain the results of science in them,
- "In 1912 there existed two libraries, two movie theaters, and one drama theater. In 1991...

--"Now, nine theaters operate in the city. Films are shown by a total of 135 film projectors.

--"There are 170 clubs and cultural palaces, 215 libraries and 10 museums serving workers in the city."

International

CRIMEAN TATAR LIVING IN U.S. VISITS TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar 25, 28 June 1983 page 4 carries a 2,500-word article by Safer Nagayev on the visit to Tashkent of the Crimean Tatar Farit Terli and his wife Zeynep, now living in New York City. Farit grew up in the village of Terli in the Crimea, but when the Germans invaded during the war, the boy was seized and forced to work for the Nazis abroad. After the war he ended up in American hands in Vienna. He then went to Turkey where he could live and work in a Muslim country the language of which was similar to his own. But after difficult times he decided to go to the "richest country in the world," the United States, with his wife and two children, and since 1964 he has lived in New York City. But according to the article, his family leads a very hard life. Yet he was able to come to Tashkent for a visit to his relatives. The rest of the article contains the Terlis' impressions of Tashkent and their comparisons of life there to life in New York. One surprise for them was that "Inturist" provided them with a young Uzbek translator who was very fluent in Turkish. They were very impressed with the public transportation, the bazaars, and the hospitality of Uzbekistan. By contrast, life in the United States is described as miserable. For instance, there children can live with their parents until they are 18 years old, but then they are forced to seek their own livelihoods. They were pleased that children in Tashkent are still respectful of their elders. The article concludes with Farit sighing deeply and saying, "You live in paradise. For us to see our relatives and the life of the people of Tashkent was the happiest moment for us."

DAYS OF JAPAN IN USSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 9 September 1983, No 37 carries on page 5 a 200-word article titled "Holidays of Friendship." The article reports on the continuing "Days of Japan in Uzbekistan" which began 4 September. Among the activities in connection with the "Days" are exhibits in Tashkent of art work by Japanese children painters and carvers.

MONGOLIAN DAYS HELD IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 September 1983 carries on page 1 a 700-word commentary by A. Roziyev under the "Uzbekistan and the World" rubric in the world news section titled "Friendship Festival." The commentary is published in connection with the Days of the Mongolian People's Republic in Uzbekistan beginning on 23 September. Roziyev stresses that Mongolia has successfully followed a noncapitalist path of development with the aid and fraternal friendship of the Soviet Union. He notes that

Uzbekistan also contributes to ties between the two countries: more than 70 types of industrial goods are exported to the MPR, Mongolian youths study in Tashkent schools, and a cooperation agreement exists between Almalyk and Erdenet workers. In this work the Uzbekistan chapter of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society plays an important role, and has established strong ties with Mongolian friendship societies in the Southern Gobi, Ubur-Khangai, and Central Gobi Aimaks.

AZIMOV KEYNOTES AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,560-word article by Sarvar Azimov, first secretary of the Board of the UzSSR Union of Writers and chairman of the Soviet Committee for Relations with Afro-Asian Writers, titled "The Animated Discussions of Excited People." This is the lead article on two pages of features devoted to the opening of the Seventh Conference of Afro-Asian Writers in Tashkent. Azimov reviews previous conferences of the Association at Tashkent (1958), Cairo (1962), Beirut (1967), Delhi (1970), Alma-Ata (1973) and Luanda (1979), and notes that the association has rallied the progressive intelligentsia of two continents into an unmatched political and creative union. The seeds of this union were planted in Tashkent in 1958, an appropriate place since: "Our Soviet Union, which is both a great European and a great Asian state, has been carrying out the honorable task of maintaining a selfless, fraternal relationship with peoples struggling on the path of achieving economic and political independence." As an example of how highly progressive writers value the Soviet Union Azimov recalls that Rabindranath Tagore's last words before undergoing an unsuccessful operation in 1941 were in praise of Russian resistance to Germany. Further proof that the Soviet Union supports foreign writers may be seen in its publication in recent years of 4,417 titles by authors from 53 countries in 78 languages and a total tirazh of 195,159,000 copies. Moreover, the Soviet Union has published the "World Literature Library" in 200 volumes, 137 of which contain works by 2,260 foreign authors. Azimov claims that no one, not even the vilest enemy--"even the Churchills, the Trumans, the Dulleses, the Reagans"--could objectively deny that Soviet authors express the wishes of the most democratic and humanistic state and pursue the triumph of peace and justice. He states that while the entire policy of the Soviet party and government is against war, American imperialism is peaking the ideological struggle and inching toward nuclear war. U.S. pronouncements recall those of Goebbels and Hitler. Azimov concludes that participants at the seventh conference can agree that the goal of progressive mankind is peace.

ALEX LA GUMA CRITICIZES WRITERS NOT ORIENTED TOWARD PEACE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word interview with Alex La Guma, chief secretary of the Association of Afro-Asian Writers, titled "Struggle Means Happiness." La Guma is asked to share his impressions of Tashkent, his hopes for the Seventh Conference of Afro-Asian writers, and his views on how writers can serve the cause of peace. To the latter La Guma responds that a number of writers do not fully comprehend the urgency of peace, but seek to spread

discord and to endanger rather than protect peace in their works. Such writers would replace literature with military manuals and build nuclear missile fields instead of libraries. La Guma states that literary works must repeatedly tell about the horrible consequences of war, as did the works of Leo Tolstoy, Henri Barbusse, and Eric Maria Ramarque, for: "After the next war there will be no literature at all."

CHINGIZ AYTMAOV ON TASK OF AFRO-ASIAN LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 September 1983 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Chingiz Aytmatov, Lenin Prize Laureate, titled "Emissary of Good." Aytmatov remarks that the Association of Afro-Asian Writers is an important factor in bringing unity to peoples carried by the terrible legacy of the colonial system. Moreover, no literature can fully develop in isolation, but relies on mutual ties and enrichment, the best example of which is the multinational Soviet literature. Aytmatov concludes: "We do not deny that there are specifically national tasks facing every literature. But these tasks can only be carried out when this nationalness [milliylik] is mixed with internationalism. Today, one of the most important tasks facing literatures of peoples of the two continents consists of firmly establishing feelings of fraternity and internationalism among peoples and of helping each other throw off the yoke of colonialism."

MUSLIM WRITERS FEATURED AT TASHKENT CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Pakistani poet Fayz Ahmad Fayz, laureate of the international Lenin Prize and international Lotus Prize, titled "The Heart and the Language of Insight." Fayz points out that the creative works of Afro-Asian writers remained a secret to others until the Russian Revolution had inspired national liberation movements which led to independence for many states. The Afro-Asian writers movement that coalesced at the 1958 Tashkent conference has now grown large and powerful, and will doubtlessly find a sympathetic forum at the seventh conference. The article contains Fayz' greetings to newspaper readers in Urdu in Arabic script.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Muin Besieso, laureate of the Mirzo Tursunzoda Prize [Tajik SSR] and first deputy chief editor of LOTUS journal, titled "Lifegiving Cooperation." The Palestinian poet notes that his book titled "My Soviet Union," which is based on his frequent visits to the country, is being published in Arabic and Russian language editions by "Raduga" Publishers in Moscow. Since 1952 Besieso has published dozens of volumes: "The reason I mention this is that every word of a Palestinian poet is a bullet fired at the enemy." The article includes Besieso's greetings to newspaper readers in Arabic language and script.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by Mustafa Al-Fersi, chief secretary of the Tunisian Writers Union, titled "Bright Page." Al-Fersi states that

because world tensions are high the first task of every writer is to struggle for the preservation of peace. He is confident that the seventh conference will serve as a forum for discussion of this problem, as well as other urgent tasks as improving living standards and strengthening fraternity.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI 22-30 September 1983 and OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI 16 and 26 September 1983 printed translations of stories, sketches, and poems by the following Afro-Asian writers: Aziz Nesin, Fazil Husni Daglarca, and Metin Eloglu (Turkey); Muin Besieso and Mahmud Darvish (Palestinians); Fayz Ahmad Fayz (Pakistan); Sulayman Layiq and Ghulam Dastagir Panjshiri (Afghanistan); Kharivansrai Bacchan (India); Sonomin Udval (Mongolia); Nguyen Din Thi (Vietnam); Akutagawa Riunoske (Japan); Abdurahman Al-Khamisiy (Egypt); Agostinio Netto and Luandino Viyeira (Angola); Aseffa Gebre Mariam Tesemma (Ethiopia); Mamadu Traore Diop (Senegal); Patris Lumumba (Congo); Ahmad Seku Ture (Guinea); and Samora Mashel (Mozambique).

WORKS OF UZBEK WRITERS TRANSLATED INTO URDU

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 26 September 1983, No 39 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by Sharof Mirzayev (editor of the Tashkent Department of Raduga Publishers) titled "Every Soul Is Kindred." The article reports on translation of Uzbek works into Urdu. Mirzayev also mentions a 3-month working trip which he took to India. He has cooperated with Indian poets in translating a number of works by Uzbek poet Erkin Vohidov into Urdu. One of these works is to appear soon in the Urdu-language journal DES published by the Soviet Embassy in Delhi. After this appeared, the editor of that newspaper wrote to Mirzayev saying that those who believed that cultures and traditions of Uzbeks and other USSR nationalities were being destroyed had witnessed that national poetic traditions were not only being preserved, but were blossoming.

PUBLISHING CHIEFS LIST EDITIONS OF FOREIGN WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article titled "Presentation." Chief editor of three publishing houses are asked to list recent publications of foreign writers and special publications in connection with the Seventh Conference of Afro-Asian Writers. Muhammad Ali, chief editor of Ghafur Ghulom Literature and Art Publishing House, states that recent publications include the Persian epic "Shahname" by Firdavsi; works of Indian writers Rabindranath Tagore, Rangeya Raghava, and B. Varma; poems of Afghanistani poets Sulayman Laiq, Asadulla Habib, and Ghulam Dastagir Panjishri; a novel by Turkish writer Ef Baykurt; collections of Vietnamese and Japanese stories; and now a collection of Afro-Asian writings titled "Living Memory" has been published in Russian for the conference. Normurod Narzullayev, chief editor of "Yosh Gvardiya" Publishing House, lists recent publications of novels by Aziz Nesin and Rabindranath Tagore, story collections of Vietnamese writer Nguyen Din Thi and by Afro-Asian writers, and a collection of "Afro-Asian Folktales" in Russian and Uzbek language editions for the seventh conference. Tohir Ibrohimov, chief editor of the Tashkent Department of "Raduga" Publishing House, notes recent publications of novels by Iranian writers Muhammad Di Divar, Simin

Donishyar, and Buzurg Alaviy, by the Egyptian Nagib Mahfuz, by the Saudi Arabian Abdurahman Munif, and the Indian Bhisam Sahniy, and the release of "Afghan Folk Tales" for the seventh conference.

LOOK AT LITERARY DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 September 1983, No 38 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Abduzuhur Abduazizov titled "A Breath of New Life." The article reviews several aspects of literary developments in Afghanistan in recent years. Abduazizov notes that Afghan poets enjoy the school of creative work of the classics of the East of such poets as Navoi, Fuzuliy, Jomiy, Firdausiy, Makhtumquli and Nosir Khisrav. "It is becoming traditional among Afghan poets to create works imitating the creative works of representatives of Eastern classical literature and works of Uzbek Soviet poets." Abduazizov discusses briefly the Afghan Uzbek-language newspaper YULDUZ and a number of Soviet Uzbek writers whose works have appeared in that publication.

UPCOMING INTERNATIONAL SAMARKAND CONFERENCE ON TRADITIONAL MUSIC

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 September 1983, No 38 carries on page 6 a 1,000-word article by Fayzulla Karomatov (member of the organizational committee of the Second International Samarkand Symposium of Musicologists, Doctor of Artistic Studies, professor) titled "Problems of Eastern Music." The article is devoted to questions related to the second international symposium of musicologists to be held in Samarkand. The first such conference was held in 1978. The 5-day conference will be devoted to "Traditional Music of Peoples of the Near and Middle East and Contemporaneity."

Countries which will be represented at the conference include Algeria, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt and other Arab countries, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, United States, France, Canada, Sweden, Spain, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

NIGERIAN COMMENTS ON UNESCO COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 September 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word comment by Prof Alfred Opubor, head of the Nigerian delegation to the fourth session of the International Council of the UNESCO Program for the Development of Communications and member of UNESCO's Regional Bureau for Educational Problems in Africa, titled "Herald of the Good." Opubor states that the invitation to attend the Tashkent session was warmly greeted by developing African states because there is a certain similarity between the developmental processes of Central Asian republics and those of many African states. Special attention is being paid to developing the mass media and erecting communications facilities in Africa. Opubor notes that the establishment of the PANA News Agency 3 months ago was an important step in this direction since it is an independent voice that disseminates news about developments in Libya, Sudan, Zaire, Nigeria and Zambia.

TOURISM CHIEF ON WESTERN FALSIFICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by N. Hikmatullayev, chief of the Administration of Foreign Tourism of the UzSSR Council of Ministers, titled "On the Path of Peace." Hikmatullayev surveys foreign tourism in Uzbekistan and slams Western portrayals of the republic's accomplishments. Large Intourist hotels were recently completed in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Urgench, and Shakhrisabz, and are slated for construction in cities of the Fergana Valley and Dzhizak and Khoream Oblasts. Greater use of railroad transport between Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bukhara, makes it possible for tourists to "use their time more efficiently." In spring 1983, a flight route between Berlin and Tashkent was begun, the overnight stop in Tashkent of the Moscow-Delhi flight was expanded, and a new airport in Shakhrisabz was opened. Hikmatullayev points out that foreign tourists can see the accomplishments of republic workers in all fields and gain the conviction that the Soviet people desire to live in peace and friendship. Unfortunately, ideological adversaries in the West stop at nothing to distort the history of Soviet peoples and to spread the libel that there is a policy of "Russification" in Central Asia. Hikmatullayev states that Intourist guides help tourists from capitalist countries who are under this impression to see the truth about the Soviet way of life.

WESTERN NEWS AGENCIES SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 500-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov titled "On the Path of Economic and Cultural Cooperation." The commentary appears in conjunction with the fourth session of the International Council of the UNESCO Program for the Development of Communications in Tashkent. Shohismoilov states that U.S., English, French and West German corporations control the press and radio and television broadcasts in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and exploit them as media of bourgeois ideology. Because they supply printing machinery and broadcast apparatuses these corporations are the bosses of the mass media in developing countries. As a result, these countries are forced to hear about events in their own or neighboring countries as interpreted by UPI, AP, REUTERS, or FRANCE PRESS news agencies. For example, Zaire and the Ivory Coast are African states not too distant from one another, and yet telephone communications between them are transmitted via Paris--such communications between Kenya and Tanzania go through London. The basic goal of the UNESCO program is to help developing countries create their own mass media and thereby free themselves from information dependence. Shohismoilov concludes that the Soviet Union has always supported movements to free developing countries from the oppression of imperialist information.

'YELLOW DEVIL' SEEN AS FOE OF PROGRESSIVE WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 September 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Breath of the Age." The editorial begins with the statement: "Writers of the Soviet East clearly demonstrate in their productive creative works what the independent literature

of a free people can accomplish. The works they create contribute to the richness of Soviet culture and at the same time of world culture." Thus, Afro-Asian writers can use the rich experience of Soviet writers in seeking forms and modes in which to express the thoughts of their peoples.... Because Afro-Asian writers play such an important role in their peoples' struggle for a new life, they are the brunt of reactionary attacks. The editorial states: "The press and propaganda of the yellow devil do not shirk from reviling these pure-conscience patriots by hurling the stones of every sort of libel at them. There are those who try to stifle the voices of courageous fighters for justice, truth, and a bright future. They are not content to use mass media against them, but also ban their progressive creative works and throw them into prisons and dungeons." The editorial concludes that it is the task of literature to analyze from a clear ideological stance all the complexities of the modern age and to struggle for social progress, peace, and democracy.

CENTRAL ASIAN ARTS CONTRIBUTED TO DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN, CHINA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 9 September 1983, No 37 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by Abduqodir Hayitmetov (Doctor of Philological Sciences, professor) titled "The Artistic Stars of Choch." The article is written as a review of the book by American scholar Edward Schaffer. The book, published in Russian translation by Nauka Publishers in 1981 is titled "The Golden Peaches of Samarkand." Both in the introduction to his review and the review itself Hayitmetov incorporates much information on the contribution of the art of Choch (ancient name of Tashkent) to the arts of China and Japan. "It's not without reason that Japanese art scholars link the history of their own theater with Central Asia. In ancient times, too, our people also created rich cultural traditions. Various branches of art were well developed in our land. For example, the puppet theater in China developed under the influence of the Central Asian puppet theater. Our compatriots [vatandoshlarimiz] gave the first puppet show in the city of Chan'an in the seventh century.

"In the 8th-10th centuries tens of cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Choch (Tashkent), Kesh, Urgench and Merv not only established commercial ties with India, China, Korea and other countries of the Far East, but also set up cultural relations. For example, Central Asian magicians [kozboyloghichlar], tightrope walkers and acrobats competed with Indian artists and showed their arts around the cities of China."

Hayitmetov draws on Schaffer's discussion of the musicians, dancers and actors who earned their livelihood and became famous through performing in countries of the Far East. The high standard of dance is said to be "clear proof that Tashkent was one of the sources of ancient culture of the entire world. This was also recognized in its time abroad." Hayitmetov calls for greater study of Tashkent's history, and says that in doing this it will be "necessary to give special attention to the study of ancient sources and ancient manuscripts."

ETHNIC TENSIONS IN SRI LANKA HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 September 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Our Commentary" rubric in the world news section titled "Tension Increases." Shohismoilov comments on the ethnic tensions threatening civil war on Sri Lanka whose population of 15 million includes 12 million Singhalese and 3 million Tamil: "Incidents and clashes based on differences in the religious communities have gone on between these two nationalities for many years." He claims that such conflicts were promoted by former colonial masters of Ceylon, and have been exploited by reactionary circles since the island gained its independence. The confrontation recently escalated when President Jayewardene rejected autonomy demands of the United Tamil Liberation Front. Fighting broke out between Tamils and Singhalese in the city of Jaffna in the northern part of the island where Tamils form the majority. The conflict spread to Colombo and Kandy, and eventually 300 died. In September a group of Tamils assaulted the maximum security prison in Batticaloa and freed 217 prisoners. During the search for the escapees soldiers killed three young Tamils, further intensifying bad feelings. The reactionary government has banned activities of democratic forces, including the communists. Shohismoilov states that the world press has begun to reveal that the religious-ethnic conflict on Sri Lanka was organized by the "United States Secret Service" for the purpose of creating conditions to obtain a military base in Trincomalee.

Political Affairs

FIRST VOLUME OF REPUBLIC CODEX OF LAWS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 7, July 1983 carries on page 32 an 800-word review by Sotsial Tabanov of the recently published first volume of a KaSSR Codex of Law, the "Qazaq SSR Zangdarynyng Zhiniaghy" (Collected Laws of the KaSSR), I, Qazaqstan Press, Alma-Ata, 1983. The article is published under the regular rubric "Legal Education."

Tabanov traces the background to the publication of the first volume of the KaSSR Codex of Law, from a 2 September 1976 CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Compiling and Publishing a Collection of USSR Laws," and the equivalent republic resolution of 13 October 1976. In his discussion of the new publication itself which will, in Volume I, focus on laws governing "social and state construction," above all constitutional and institutional laws and regulations, he repeatedly emphasizes the positive socioeconomic function of the new codex, which will set forth the principles of social discipline, rights and responsibilities, and its future role in refining law and legal relationships.

THERMONUCLEAR WAR WOULD TRIGGER ICE AGE, DESTROY LIFE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 8, August 1983 carries on pages 18-19 a 2,300-word article by Karim Khaydarov, fellow of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Mining and Ores Institute, on the catastrophe environmental effects of nuclear war. The article is published under what is apparently a new rubric "The Thermonuclear Fear."

In his article, Khaydarov comes out against "Western generals and politicians" who claim that nuclear war is winable and survivable and see it as, in his view, a needed Malthusian restraint to keep the Third World peoples in line and shows instead how a thermonuclear war would alter the earth's heat balance and lead to a new, total ice age with an extermination of life. Khaydarov bases his conclusions upon a careful explanation of the earth's heat balance and how it works and the theories of Soviet scientists on the effects of dust in the atmosphere on solar radiation received on earth. Khaydarov claims, for example, that each additional 5-10 million tons of dust in the atmosphere reduces the earth's mean temperature by 1°C and that a thermonuclear war would reduce the mean temperature by 15-20 degrees quickly, with long-term

catastrophic results, including average summer temperatures below freezing, a virtual end to plant life, agriculture and with it civilization and even animal existence. Khaydarov, significantly, says nothing of the recent article by Carl Sagan stating much the same conclusions.

Economics

KAZAKH WRITERS URGED TO WRITE ABOUT ARAL ISSUE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 16 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word article by noted commentator Rakhmanqul Berdibayev on the Aral Basin and its water problems and the need for Kazakh writers to devote more attention to the region and its vital issues. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Writer and Life."

It is not possible, Berdibayev begins, to sum up the complex life of a whole region in a few words, but, he continues, if this were done for the Kazakh Kzyl-Orda and Chimkent Oblasts, these words would be "water shortage." For it is water shortage that is spoken of everywhere and determines not only the present but the future as well. And although, he suggests, major efforts are underway to conserve and utilize diminishing resources more efficiently--in this connection Berdibayev notes a major change from just a few years before--the situation remains critical with the reduced flow of the Syr Darya and other rivers entering the Aral the key factor. Where once, he stresses, some 40 billion cubic meters of water flowed into the Aral each year, today the figure has fallen to 15 billion and the former 1,300 cubic meters flow a second to only 100 cubic meters, a 13-fold decrease.

Clearly, Berdibayev suggests, the Syr Darya (and Aral) problem is one of national significance since, among other things, the region grows one-fifth of the USSR's rice and plays a vital role in other areas of Kazakh economic and even cultural life as well. However, he continues, how vital the Syr Darya is and the importance of its economy and culture for Kazakh life is not always made clear and one reason for this, he suggests, is that Kazakh writers have not always done as much as they could to paint the life of the Syr Darya in vivid terms and bring its needs and issues to national attention. And this, Berdibayev notes, is in spite of what he perceives as a lively local literary scene and active general interest in every aspect of Kazakh literature in the region.

BOTANICAL INSTITUTE WORKS TO ADAPT PLANTS TO KAZAKH CONDITIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 8, August 1983 carries on page 9 a 900-word article by Sayfolla Arystanghaliyev, on the Botanical Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences and its work. The article is published under the regular rubric "Biology."

Arystanghaliyev emphasizes in his article the work of the republic Botanical Institute to understand plants in their specifically Kazakh environment and to use the knowledge so gained to improve KaSSR economic plants and their yields. Efforts are underway, for example, to suit sugar beets to drier Kazakh conditions (i.e. to reduce their dependence on irrigation) and to

develop varieties of what will produce well under "unfavorable" Kazakh climatic circumstances.

PARTY SECRETARY DESCRIBES MANGYSHLAK GROWTH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 8, August 1983 carries on pages 12-13 a 1,500-word article by Salamat Muqashev, first secretary of the Mangyshlak Oblast party committee, on developments in his oblast in connection with the emergence of the "Mangyshlak Territorial Production Complex. The article is published under the regular rubric "Achievements of the 5-Year Plan."

Muqashev describes what he sees as the renewal of a region dating from the March 1973 decision to establish Mangyshlak Oblast and rapidly develop its oil and gas resources. In the 10 years since that decision some 178 million tons of petroleum and gas concentrate have been produced, along with 44 billion cubic meters of natural gas, and the foundations laid for a whole new industrial center in Shevchenko City, where what will be the largest plastics factory in Europe or Asia when it reaches full capacity has been built.

Other accomplishments discussed by Muqashev include the building of the Shevchenko No 3 Thermo-Electrical Station, No 1 Energy Bloc of which will begin producing electricity this year, a major new road network and the emergence of Shevchenko City as a beautiful, planned metropolis. Current emphasis in the oblast is on development of the so-called "new" oil and gas fields being developed to supplement those already producing.

GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL TO BE COMPLETED IN 1984

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 8, August 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,300-word article by Q. Aralbayev reporting on progress on the Great Alma-Ata Canal. The article is published under the regular rubric "At the Shock Construction Sites."

Since 1979, Aralbayev begins, a great water works project has been emerging between the Shelek and Shamalghan Rivers. This is the 170-kilometer long Great Alma-Ata Canal and its associated Bartoghay Reservoir which will, when completed, make possible the improved irrigation or reclamation of 153,300 hectares and the new irrigation of another 117,000, marking a major change in the dry Alma-Ata basin.

Last year, Aralbayev continues, the first section of the canal was put into use and its waters are already having a major impact on vegetable growing and milch cow raising in Chilikskiy Rayon. And, he continues, by December of the present year, the canal will have arrived in Alma-Ata with completion of all 170 kilometers now scheduled for 1984. When this day arrives, Aralbayev stresses, a whole new level of development will have become possible in and about the republic capital.

SOVIETS STUDY ENERGO-ACCUMULATOR SUBSTANCES AS HYDROGEN FUEL SOURCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 8, August 1983 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Rawshan Sarmurzina, laboratory chief of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Organic Catalysis and Electrochemical Institute, on Soviet and KaSSR research into the use of energo-accumulator substances to produce hydrogen fuel. The article is published under the regular rubric "At the Forefront of Science."

Hydrogen, Sarmurzina begins, is an abundant element with great potential usefulness as a high energy, clean fuel in a world in which other fuels are in increasingly short supply and the sources of a growing world pollution problem. The difficulty, however, she continues, is how to produce this potential new fuel cheaply and in quantity and many solutions have been offered, most recently in terms of energo-accumulator substances that produce cheap, intense energy to free hydrogen from steam.

Sarmurzina goes on to describe the research that has taken place to produce such substances--which are based on various light metals--and how they are used to free hydrogen, the efficiency of the operation varying with the type of light metal employed. She, moreover, stresses the great potentiality of such substances and the hydrogen they produce for Kazakhstan since coal slags of Ekibastuz, Kansk-Achinsk and other production sites are rich in light metals and can be used to produce cheap energo-accumulator substances. As a source for the hydrogen, she suggests ocean water.

LACK OF BRIDGE LIMITING REGIONAL GROWTH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 30 September 1983 carries on page 10 a 1,800-word article by Nurdawlet Aqyshev on the acute difficulty occasioned shippers and others and Kzyl-Orda Oblast's Terenozekskiy Rayon by the Syr Darya, which bisects the rayon and is unabridged where a bridge is needed. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems To Look Into."

Terenozekskiy Rayon is one of the most important grain-growing rayons in Kzyl-Orda Oblast, Aqyshev records. In years past annual deliveries of rice to the state have hovered between 650,000 and 700,000 centners; this year deliveries have even reached 750,000 centners. The rayon also has a flourishing animal husbandry industry, producing karakol hides, among many other valuable products.

Truly, he goes on, the rayon is flourishing economically and in other areas and its prosperity continues to grow with each passing year. The rayon, however, Aqyshev notes, does have one major problem impeding growth, and that is the fact that the rayon center and railroad station are separated from the rice-growing areas by the Syr Darya with only a pontoon bridge (little more than a footbridge) of limited capacity linking the two sides of the river, to the detriment of both.

Aqyshev goes on to detail the enormous losses caused local economies year after year by the long detours to other bridges large enough to bear the

traffic and resulting delay and excess wear and tear of overburdened vehicles. In this connection he cites strong evidence against the official position that a new bridge would not pay for itself and suggests that costs would in fact be recovered in only a few years. In any case, Aqyshev stresses, some expenditures will be required on the Terenozek bridge in the near future since the existing pontoon bridge badly needs major repairs.

NEW METHODS DRASTICALLY INCREASE PHOSPHOROUS YIELDS AT KEY DZHANA DZHAMBUL PLANT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 9, September 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,800-word article by Ashirbek Amankeldiyev on the new production methods of the Dzhana Dzhambul phosphorous factory. The article is published under the regular rubric "Leading Construction Fronts."

A few years ago, Amankeldiyev begins, up to 40 percent of Karatau phosphorite was being wasted and huge heaps of production refuse were piling up, polluting the environment, creating an unsightly mess and robbing the Soviet economy of vitally needed raw materials. As a result of careful study of the problem by Soviet scientists, however, plans were drawn up for the Dzhana Dzhambul factory to use new technology to recover what was being lost and at the same time protect the environment.

Amankeldiyev goes on to describe the new technology of the Dzhana Dzhambul plant, which was begun in 1972, first became operational in 1979 and will attain full capacity (150,000 tons of yellow phosphorus a year or more; present production more than 55,000 tons) in the near future.

Noting the substantial successes in several production areas due to the new processes, Amankeldiyev also records problems with equipment, cadres and the "social" support of cadres. In particular, the new production process is complicated and involved and each production component must work efficiently or the whole production process breaks down. However, Amankeldiyev suggests that this is often exactly what happens since critical spares (including much that must be imported) are often lacking and the equipment in use itself is not always up to (the thermal and other) demands placed on it. Also discussed are construction lags and failure to deliver equipment. Moreover, construction lags are most pronounced in "social" projects, something adversely affecting cadre stability (since it is such projects that, in the Soviet view, make a production site attractive as a place to work). In terms of the latter concern Amankeldiyev stresses the critical need to automate if future labor needs are to be met without strain. Dzhana Dzhambul, incidentally, Amankeldiyev notes, produces 80 percent of the Soviet Union's yellow phosphorus and is an all-union production site.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES KAZAKH FORESTRY FOR NEGLIGENCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh, 18 September 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "Forester." Natural resources, the editorial begins, are the basis of Soviet production and among these natural riches, forests are particularly important. The KaSSR, which is second to the RSFSR in forest area in the Soviet Union, has 22 million hectares of forests and 8 million of them are commercial forests.

In spite of this expanse, however, the KaSSR is still considered a little-forested region and thus there is the urgent need to protect and expand existing forests and create new. In the republic these roles are assigned to the KaSSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry with its 16 oblast forest enterprise administrations, 145 forestry enterprises, 21 forest reclamation stations and 1 state reserve. And these roles, the editorial continues, it has in many cases performed well.

However, the editorial goes on, the forester is the key to Kazakh forest protection and expansion and while many foresters are doing superb jobs, others are not. The editorial singles out as problems failure on the part of foresters to use their knowledge and experience wisely and negligence that, among other things, gives rise to fires and damages forests. The editorial calls for better training of foresters, improved forester professionalism and also better equipment.

Social and Cultural Affairs

NEED FOR KAZAKH LANGUAGE MOVIE THEATER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 16 September 1983 carries on page 14 a 2,000-word article by Saysenkhan Makhanbetov on Kazakh animated films and the problems of the Kazakh animated films industry. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Silver Screen."

It is less than 20 years, Makhanbetov begins, since the 1967 appearance of the first Kazakh animated film, Amen Khaydarov's much praised "Qarlyghastyng Quyryghy Nege Ayyr?" (Why Is the Swallow's Tail Forked?). And in that time, he continues, Kazakh animators have gone on to one success after the other with an average of five films produced each year by the Animated Film Union of "Qazaqfil'm." Moreover, Makhanbetov notes, Kazakh animated films have not only had their impact within the KaSSR and within the European portions of the Soviet Union, but in Central Asia as well where they have been the inspiration leading to the emergence of native animated films industries in the other Central Asian republics, especially the KiSSR and TaSSR.

Makhanbetov goes on to praise these achievements--elsewhere he notes, moreover, the great potentiality of the animated film for propaganda, building upon the past successes of the medium. However, he continues, the industry is also beset by many problems that hinder its fullfledged development and the achievement of its full potentialities. Most notably, he complains of artistic problems and what he characterizes as a general neglect of the medium.

In particular, Makhanbetov complains that shortages of national cadres with a "good knowledge of Kazakh" have limited the number of art animation films--which are expensive and difficult to produce--and have led to the substitution of films made with dolls, with a negative artistic result. Also a subject of complaint by Makhanbetov is that so few of "Qazaqfil'm's" Kazakh-language productions ever actually appear in the theater in Kazakh (rather than in Russian adaptations) and that those few films actually issued in Kazakh-language versions are rare, if ever seen. Why, he asks, cannot one of

Alma-Ata's many theaters be converted into an exclusively Kazakh-language theater so that such films can be shown?

CONSUMERS UNION CHIEF PROMISES MORE KAZAKH BOOKS, RECORDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word unattributed response to a 3 July complaint by Ye. Mysanbayev of Suzakskiy Rayon on the nonavailability of Kazakh books in "distant rayon." The response, which reproduces a letter by A. Pavlenko, vice chief of the KaSSR Consumers Union Administration, stresses the fact that the kinds of "folkloristic" books sought by Nysanbayev are in fact available in Chimkent Oblast bookstores and that efforts are underway to provide more. Pavlenko, for example, notes ongoing efforts to develop a "People's Library" series to make selected poems and songs readily available to the people and also to increase the availability and numbers made of sound recordings.

ARTICLE DEPLORES DECLINE OF KAZAKH TRADITION OF GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by A. Alibekov titled "The Duties of Neighbors." The article is published under the regular rubric "Readers Share Their Thoughts."

The Kazakhs, Alibekov begins, have long and well-established traditions of neighborliness, of hospitality and of mutual support. However, he continues, lately these customs have changed for the worse, particularly in the city, and neighborly relationships have deteriorated and become tense, with disputes often spilling over into the courts.

Alibekov strongly condemns such things and calls for efforts to restore the old values. He stresses neighborliness as a socialist virtue.

TECHNICALLY TRAINED OFTEN FAIL TO PLAY ATHEISM ROLE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by S. Ilintonova outlining the work of the Alma-Ata City Scientific Atheism House. While lauding its many lectures, other public presentations and efforts in other areas, Ilintonova also complains about atheism work that is slight in content and ineffective and of the fact that the technically trained persons so needed for forceful atheism agitation are often unavailable. She also, in the same connection, castigates the failure of artists and writers unions and organizations, museums and scientific research organizations to play their own roles adequately.

PROSTOR EDITOR REAFFIRMS IDEOLOGICAL GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 23 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by Veniamin Larin, chief editor of PROSTOR, on what his journal is doing to respond to new party ideological goals. The article is titled "Literature, A Barometer of Life" and is published under the rubric "The CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum and Contemporary Literature."

Larin, whose Russian-language journal seems to have suffered the least in terms of criticism recently meted out to KaSSR literary magazines, emphasizes the fact in his discussion that literature is a powerful weapon that must be subordinated strictly to the needs of party and people. And to this end he goes on to review recent PROSTOR issues in terms of their political and social relevancy, taking the view that literature must not only actively reflect life but must also be a sensitive barometer of change, anticipating if necessary what is to happen.

Also discussed by Larin are active efforts by PROSTOR's editorial board to guide the creativity of writers along the proper lines through active intervention in the creative process itself. Involved are such things as active solicitation of writers and an "advanced editorial post" in Karaganda City to deal with current, production themes on the spot.

KAZAKH EDUCATORS NOT HEEDING NEW IDEOLOGICAL GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 September 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by KaSSR Minister of Education K. Balakhmetov noting the beginning of the new, 1983-84 academic year. Balakhmetov begins by evaluating recent educational achievements in the KaSSR then moves on to a discussion of current areas of emphasis and of concern.

Balakhmetov discusses language instruction, namely in Russian in Kazakh nationality schools and in Kazakh in Russian schools. Balakhmetov, however, has little to say about recent criticism advanced in these areas and only stresses the advances that have been and are still being made. Balakhmetov does, however, list problems in other areas, including undefined deficiencies in atheism education, vocational training and student summer camps.

CENTRAL KAZAKHSTAN MAUSOLEUMS PRESERVE LEGACY OF PAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 23 September 1983 carries on page 13 a 900-word article by Yeskendir Baytenov, member of the KaSSR Society for the Protection of Cultural and Historical Monuments, on the unique heritage of Central Kazakhstan mausoleums and the need to protect and study it. The article is one in a continuing series.

Baytenov notes the poor condition of many of the monuments in question, which by and large remain exposed to the elements. He calls for urgent efforts to protect and study them.

KAZAKHS NOTE TASHKENT'S 2,000 YEARS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 164, September 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word unattributed article noting the 2,000th anniversary of the founding of Tashkent, capital of the UzSSR. The article stresses the close cultural, economic and historical connections of Kazakhs and Uzbeks and recalls generous Kazakh aid at the time of the 1966 earthquake.

CONFERENCE HELD TO DISCUSS MINISTRY MOTHER TONGUE DICTIM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 9, September 1983 carries on pages 45-49 a 2,400-word article by Zh. Zhumadilov reporting on a conference recently held in Dzhambul Oblast to discuss the 23 February 1983 ukase No 17 of the KaSSR Ministry of Education "On Improving the Teaching of the Kazakh Mother Tongue and Literature in Republic Nationality Schools." Attending the conference were some 300 educators, administrators and theorists and many of those attending strongly seconded recent suggestions that a republic conference on the teaching of the Kazakh mother tongue in nationality schools be held in 1985. Zhumadilov notes in his article that there are a total of 845 teachers of Kazakh language and literature in Dzhambul Oblast, 610 in Kazakh nationality schools. Of the 845, 82.5 percent have a higher education. The conference was held between 28-30 March in Bayqadam Village of Sarysukiy Rayon.

ALMA-ATA SCHOOL EDUCATES HANDICAPPED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 9, September 1983 carries on page 20 a 1,000-word article by Zhamal Bayzhanova, reporting on special education in the KaSSR and the outstanding No 111 Creche-Kindergarten of Alma-Ata City. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Education of Children, the Duty of Us All."

The Soviet Union devotes limitless attention to the rearing and education of the younger generation, showing a concern in this area that is unique to the socialist Soviet fatherland. As a result, Soviet children are educated in well-equipped creches and kindergarten until age 7 and are well prepared by these preschool organizations for a more formal education.

However, Bayzhanova continues, not all children are gifted and easy learners. There are many, in fact, she goes on, who are physically, mentally and emotionally handicapped to one degree or the other and for such children special provision must be made.

Bayzhanova goes on to look at special education for these children in the KaSSR, as seen through the example of the No 111 Creche-Kindergarten of the Alatau Rayon Education Division of the Alma-Ata City. Praising the cleanliness and good order of the school, which helps primarily the speech impaired, she suggests that such schools could be beneficially established far and wide in the KaSSR. From this suggestion, and other comments by Bayzhanova, we are led to believe that special education schools are very underdeveloped in the KaSSR and that the Soviets are still relatively unsophisticated in this area (emotional and other handicaps are simplistically attributed to "spoiling" by parents, their alcoholism, etc.).

KAZAKH WOMAN'S MONTHLY FEATURES VENEREAL DISEASE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI in Kazakh No 10, October 1983 carries on page 12 a 900-word article by Dr R. Buqanova discussing venereal disease. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Golden Threshold."

Dr Buqanova discusses two venereal diseases, gonorrhea and syphilis, providing detailed information on symptoms and prognoses. As a solution to the life threatening danger of venereal disease, she suggests that young people limit their sexual activity ("It's up to you") and proposes more sex education, since such diseases, she notes, mostly occur among the uninformed of doubtful moral character.

RELIGIOUS DIVIDE, CONQUER POLICY OF SOVIETS DENIED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Q. Nurmanghanbetov, Docent of the Abay imeni Kazakh State Pedagogical Institute, on "bourgeois" propaganda that "distorts the religious and nationality situation in the USSR" and seeks to put one Soviet ethnic group against the other. The article is published under the new rubric "This Was Discussed at the June Party Plenum."

The successes of developed socialism, Nurmanghanbetov begins, have demonstrated for all to see the truth of the theories of scientific communism. However, this fact has, in turn, aroused the ire of our ideological enemies who seek to denigrate the socialist achievement and preserve the position and superiority of the bourgeoisie. And part of this campaign of bourgeoisie ideologues, he continues, involves the spread of false ideas about religion and nationality relations in the Soviet Union.

Examining this campaign of "bourgeois" vilification in detail, with the views of G. Stakkelberg a particular target, Nurmanghanbetov strongly opposes the view that Soviet atheism is forced or that religion is strictly controlled by the Soviet government. He shows how it has been the Leninist policy of the Soviet government to use education and propaganda to demonstrate the superiority of the Soviet system and claims that it has been the success of such efforts, and not oppression, that has been responsible for the widespread atheism of Soviet society.

Turning to another "bourgeois lie," Nurmanghanbetov denies that there has been any particular oppression of the Islamic peoples or that the Soviet Union is attempting a policy of divide and conquer to break (something that Nurmanghanbetov denies exists in the first place) the unity of Islamic peoples. There is no policy of asserting the superiority of non-Islamic peoples, he stresses, in the Soviet Union, in spite of foreign claims to the contrary, or any conscious or unconscious Russification of Islamic nationalities. To claim that such a policy exists, he underscores, is to misunderstand the nature and background of the union of the Soviet nationalities completely.

To prove his case, Nurmanghanbetov cites facts to show the great influence of Islam in Soviet society still, as witnessed by a well-organized religious infrastructure in the Islamic areas, religious publications (including reprintings of the "Koran") and participation of Central Asian Muslims in international religious meetings. However, he notes, despite the position of Islamic religion in the KaSSR and in other Central Asian republics, they are above thinking of themselves as "Islamic areas."

WEDDING FEASTS AMONG UIGHURS SHOULD BE MODERNIZED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 3 June 1983 page 4 carries three letters of 1,200 words altogether in a continuation of a discussion on wedding feasts that was started in the newspaper last year. A letter from Uygurskiy Rayon tells of the formation of a 15-member permanent commission to oversee the weddings and other ceremonies conducted in the village of Charin. This was necessitated by the extravagance of some weddings and the increase in the number of "tears" prior to the wedding feast itself. All these occasions require the exchange of gifts, and if one party is perceived as not being generous enough, the process can easily lead to great dissension. On 13 July 1983, page 4 the same newspaper carries an additional five letters of 1,700 words in all on the same topic. One letter by several residents of Alma-Ata notes that some weddings in the Sultanqorghon quarter of the city where many Uighurs live had caused financial difficulties for the families involved. In another letter it is claimed that it is difficult to get women to understand the significance of conducting a wedding in accordance with today's demand. According to some of them, they do not wish to hear that their wedding has turned out badly. Another letter-writer notes that certain outdated formalities are still observed. Unfortunately, some Uighurs do not read the newspapers and do not accept for themselves the opinions published in the press. On 25 August 1983 the culture and life section of the newspaper published an 800-word article on page 4 which may have been the summation of this series on weddings. The attitude of some people that it is impossible to eliminate certain customs which have become ingrained in the blood of Uighurs itself hinders the correct resolution of this problem.

DEREGISTERED UIGHUR MULLAH REPORTED ACTIVE AGAIN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 28 June 1983 page 4 carries a 1,200-word article by I. Mamataliyev of Alma-Ata City on the former mullah Omar Tokhtayev who used to operate in the Sultanqorghon quarter of the city where many Uighurs live. This mullah and his followers have been denounced in this newspaper and in the journals SHMEL' and ARA, particularly in an article in KOMMUNIZM TUGHI by A. Abdullayev [29 June 1982 pages 3 and 4]. Essentially what was unacceptable at that time was the effort by certain backward individuals to enhance his reputation artificially, to get the public to revere him, and to put under his discretion all social affairs, including ceremonies such as wedding feasts and a boy's induction into the army which have no connection with religion. It had gone so far that his chief adviser proclaimed, "The word of Omar qari [a title for one who knows the Koran by heart] is like a stamp imprinted in stone; it is a duty and obligation for us." As a busy "personality," he was frequently late, visiting nearly 10 homes on Saturdays and Sundays. He even forced some people to be late for work. But anyone who spoke out against Tokhtayev could expect verbal or even physical abuse. Therefore, he was deprived of the right to practice as a mullah, and his supporters were warned. However, sorely missing a fat wallet, Tokhtayev and those around him lost their patience and have recently begun their operations anew. Despite his vows that he is not acting as a mullah every time he is summoned before the rayon executive committee, it has been felt that he has been secretly engaging in disgraceful activities. He and his companions feel

themselves free to visit Uighur households around Alma-Ata. They are spreading negative stories against the veterans who caused their downfall, against state organs, and against the publications KOMMUNIZM TUGHU, YENGI HAYAT, ARA and SHMEL'. They are organizing all sorts of intrigues and are trying to disrupt the harmony of the population. The cursing of and hoodlum attack on two communist veterans is just another instance of the disgraceful acts being carried out by this group. What is surprising is that some of those close to him are still dreaming about the restoration of his right to practice as a mullah. The time has come for them to understand that if Tokhtayev does not stop his misdeeds, the measures to be taken will be sterner than before. The author Mamataliyev contends that he cannot look with indifference at the reappearance of such activities; "we will struggle against them." While he is not against the exercise of religion by believers, he is against propagandizing religion and against its becoming a hindrance to the progress of society or a source of amassing wealth. He calls upon the Uighur public to struggle so that such negative phenomena will not be repeated.

BOOK ON EASTERN TURKISTANI HISTORY CALLED DISTORTION OF TRUTH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur 11 August 1983 page 4 carries a 900-word article by D. Tikhonov, a doctor of the historical sciences in Leningrad, under the headline "It Is Not Possible To Distort the Historical Truth." Tikhonov criticizes the book "Uighur States in the 9th-12th Centuries" by A.G. Malyavkin, published [in 1983] by the Novosibirsk branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In the last 10 years a special interest has been observed in the history of Middle Asia, including the history and culture of the Uighurs, and thus Uighurologists had looked forward with great hope to the appearance of this book, which attracted attention with just the author's name. But a reader is involuntarily surprised at the results, because the author engages in a debate about who the people that built these states were. Malyavkin, relying on excerpts from Chinese sources, contends without equivocation that the ninth century state in Turpan was established not by Uighurs but by Teles. According to Tikhonov, Malyavkin's arguments for this cannot be regarded as convincing.

If the Teles had set up the Turpan state and lived there for 400 years, why was their name not mentioned in a single source? The author of the book considers that the Uighurs did not participate in the creation of the monuments preserved to this day in Turpan, Qashqar, and Kuchar. However, this flies in the face of the views of many noted scholars. If Malyavkin is to be believed, then all these other scholars were wrong, and only Malyavkin has not been mistaken. Without blushing he seems to want to reject a scientific direction formed over more than 100 years' time. According to Tikhonov, it is impossible not to be surprised at the responsible editor [Yuriy M. Butin] who dared put his name to this book and at the institute that permitted its publication in this form. In short, in this book the Uighurs and many issues concerning the history of their Turpan state were not set forth on a scientific basis.

International

PAKISTAN REPORTED BEING HEAVILY ARMED BY U.S.

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur 14 June 1983 page 4 carries a 1,100-word article by O. Barlybayev on an alleged rapid arms buildup in Pakistan. The United States is planning to spend \$30 billion in the Indian Ocean area over the next 5 years to implement its strategic goals there, and, as the NEW YORK TIMES openly writes, Pakistan is to play the leading role in carrying out American strategic interests in Southwest Asia. The reason for this is that Pakistan is the neighbor of Afghanistan, and the country, with the help of American advisers, has become the site of nearly 80 sabotage centers which prepare bandits to be sent into Afghanistan. Barlybayev cites the amounts of weapons that Pakistan has been or will be sent, such as 500 M-60 tanks, 500 armed troop carriers, 5 destroyers, etc. Instruction for Pakistani seamen at the naval base in Puget Sound has also been arranged. The latest U.S. measure consists of the delivery to Islamabad of the early-warning, electronic surveillance aviation system, the Grumman O-V-1 Mohawk, which has been installed before in Asia only in Israel. This system is to complement the network of American electronic surveillance stations in Pakistan, which are located in the regions of Peshawar, Karachi, Islamabad, Sargodha, and Gwardar. Pakistani specialists have been sent to the United States, Great Britain, West Germany and Italy to learn how to operate these brand-new surveillance devices. It is the aim of Pentagon generals that a special Pakistani force be formed so as to coordinate activities with the American Rapid Deployment Forces to handle crisis situations. Barlybayev then discusses Pakistani plans to create atomic weapons. A special mine has been dug in Baluchistan, and in it an underground explosion to test a nuclear weapon is being envisioned in the near future.

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